

title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; and

Whereas S. 2548 as amended and passed by the United States Senate on March 8, 1954, contains the following long-needed declaration of congressional policy, to wit: "Sec. 12. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall give full consideration to the safeguarding of all resources and uses made of these lands, including grazing, mining, recreation, timber, watershed conservation, and wildlife", which provision—

1. Is in the interest of the public generally and all users of such lands;

2. For the first time recognizes wildlife indigenous to such lands, and recreational resources which are becoming increasingly important to the public; and

3. Includes a clear-cut congressional recognition of the multiple-use principles for which this association has long contended; and

Whereas the title to said bill has been changed to read as follows, to wit: "A bill to facilitate the administration of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; and for other purposes," and undesirable features of the original bill have been deleted: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, That the enactment into law of S. 2548 as amended and passed by the Senate on March 8, 1954, be hereby approved: *Provided*, That as a matter of equity and in order to conform said bill to the legislative intent of the Senate, two additional amendments are made, viz:

1. Amend section 2 to provide for compensation to all other use and occupancy privilege holders for loss of improvements placed upon such lands in the same manner and upon the same basis as provided for reimbursement to grazing privilege holders. The entire objective of this amendment may be simply accomplished as follows: In section 2, lines 7 and 9, after the words "grazing", place a comma and insert the words "use and occupancy", and in line 16, strike out the words "such range."

2. In section 4, line 6, delete the words "or range." This is necessary because it is obvious that range improvements on lands owned by the Federal Government should not, under any condition, be recognized as base property to qualify any person to obtain privileges on lands to which this bill applies; and be it further

Resolved, That for the reasons above stated, and conditioned upon inclusion of the two above listed amendments, which we recommend to the House Committee on Agriculture, the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners approve the passage of S. 2548 as amended and passed by the Senate on March 8, 1954; and be it further

Resolved, That our endorsement of this amended bill as passed by the Senate is without prejudice. We will vigorously oppose any amendments which would weaken the amended bill in favor of any profit use of such public lands to the detriment of the public uses thereof.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 345 OF REVENUE ACT OF 1951—AMENDMENT

Mr. FERGUSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6440) to amend section 345 of the Revenue Act of 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 4, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 3 (legislative day of July 2), 1954:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Paul Emmert Miller, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the remainder of the term of 14 years from February 1, 1954.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Earl L. Butz, of Indiana, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Elbert Parr Tuttle, of Georgia, to be United States circuit judge for the fifth circuit.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Paul W. Cress, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the western district of Oklahoma.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Charles Swann Prescott to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal and ever-blessed God, we rejoice that Thy divine love and strength will never fail or forsake us as we face difficult tasks.

We humbly confess that we are daily holding counsel together to consider what is best for our beloved country but our efforts still seem so futile and fruitless.

Grant that we may place our faith and hope in Thee for Thou art the God of all wisdom and in the doing of Thy will is our peace.

Give us a clear vision of that which is important and vital and may we find the secret of living contentedly, happily, and victoriously.

Hear us in the name of the Christ, who is the way, the truth, and the life. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 30, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3546) entitled "An act to provide an immediate program for the modernization and improvement of such merchant-type vessels in the reserve fleet as are necessary for national defense"; requests a con-

ference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BUTLER, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MAGNUSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CERTIFICATIONS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to sundry resolutions of the House he did, on Friday, July 30, 1954, make certifications to the United States attorney, eastern district of Michigan, as follows:

H. Res. 693. The refusal of Paul Dorfman to answer questions before the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. Res. 694. The refusal of Allen Dorfman to answer questions before the Committee on Education and Labor.

KLYCE MOTORS, INC.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 434)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

AUGUST 3, 1954.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office on August 2, 1954, and said to contain veto message on the following:

H. R. 5185. An act for the relief of Klyce Motors, Inc.

Respectfully yours,

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the veto message.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 5185, for the relief of Klyce Motors, Inc.

The bill proposes to pay Klyce Motors, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn., the sum of \$91,000 for alleged losses sustained in connection with the purchase, on May 25, 1946, of 109 surplus trucks from the War Assets Administration. The evidence discloses that these trucks were represented to be new, disassembled, and boxed for export. When the trucks were uncrated for assembly, it was discovered that certain parts were rusted and otherwise damaged in a manner necessitating repair or replacement. Government inspection personnel confirmed that the condition of these trucks did not conform to the warranty made to the purchaser by the disposal agency. A settlement agreement for breach of warranty was entered into in the amount of \$20,710, and the Government was released from further liability.

There must come a time in all negotiations leading to settlement between parties when final commitments can be made and thereafter relied upon by both parties. In this case, however, equitable considerations indicate that the Government should not insist upon strict adherence to its legal rights.

The records show that when the company, on April 17, 1947, accepted the settlement of its claim in the amount of \$20,710 (5 percent of the purchase price), they had already incurred a loss of over \$30,000 exclusive of assembly costs. On the other hand, the tabulation of loss elements which was inserted in the committee's hearings appears to include losses for which the Government is not responsible and for which it should not pay. The figures presented clearly do not justify the \$91,000 payment authorized by the bill.

Under the circumstances, I am compelled to withhold my approval from this bill. I believe, nevertheless, that a compromise adjustment is warranted. I suggest that the claim be reconsidered by the Congress. I would approve a measure which appears to be more realistic and which makes a more equitable adjustment and apportionment of the rights of both the Government and the company.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 2, 1954.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and, without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Thursday next and on Monday of next week, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today and tomorrow, following the legislative business and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted, and also to revise and extend his remarks and include certain extraneous matter.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY NASH, RETIRED DEAN OF THE CAPITOL GUIDES

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, administrations under the Capitol Dome have come and gone but Harry Nash, recently retired dean of the United States Capitol guides, remained for 40 years. Mr. Nash has been a part of the Capitol since 1914. He has witnessed the administrations of 7 Presidents and has served through 20 Congresses, from the 63d to the 83d.

Mr. Nash has been devoted to his job. He has carried with it a dignity and warmth. Hundreds of thousands of citizens of the United States and those from foreign lands, who have visited the Capitol, have carried away with them a lasting impression of the Congress. A for-

mer Senate Sergeant at Arms once said that the Capitol guides "have the feet to tramp the marble halls all day long, the gift of gab to hold squirming high-school kids, the knowledge to make it stick, and the dignity to match the scenery." Mr. Nash has more than fulfilled these requirements.

Harry Nash has explained the wonders of the Capitol rotunda, the whisper over the echoing stone in Statuary Hall—the old House Chamber where John Quincy Adams was stricken by a fatal stroke, and Abraham Lincoln sat as a Representative from Illinois—has pointed out the great and near-great in the two Chambers, tramped many miles a day, and answered hundreds of questions. Often tourists have returned to Washington and reminded Mr. Nash that his graphic words have "stuck" through the years and that they have remembered.

It has been said that Mr. Nash has regarded the "Order of the Guides" as several steps ahead of a Yale honor society. Under his watchful eyes new applicants for guide positions have been carefully screened. He has believed a critical mastery of classical art, knowledge and understanding of American history and the proper degree of dramatic interpretation, are essentials in bringing to life the traditions of our great Capitol.

Harry Nash, whose profile and manner of speaking are much like John Barrymore, was offered the curatorship of a theatrical museum several years ago. Most of the theatrical folk who come to Washington look him up. Harold Lloyd told him a few years ago, "You've got a longer hit record than I have. When I first went through the Capitol with you, I was climbing up the side of buildings. You're even better now." Mr. Nash tells of the time Senator Ashurst recited Hamlet's soliloquy for him and remembers it as "Beautiful—beautiful."

One of Mr. Nash's favorite tales is about the Solomon Islands potentate, Chief Kata Ragosa. While the chief's bare feet padded on the marble floors of the Halls of Congress, Harry Nash was trying to figure out what kind of pidgin English to use when the chief addressed him. But that problem was soon solved. In a faultless Oxford accent, the chief said, "I say, I should like to see Brumidi's frescoed canopy I have read so much about."

On another occasion Mr. Nash was a little perplexed as to how to approach the famous Brumidi mural of a stern George Washington demanding surrender from Cornwallis at Yorktown, as Winston Churchill was in his group. But Sir Winston spied it and with enthusiasm said, "Let's look at it. It's Yorktown, isn't it?" He then turned to Nash and remarked proudly, "You know I have some interest in the Capitol. My mother was an American."

It is not only the Oxford-educated chiefs or royalty or the world's great statesmen that Mr. Nash remembers. He remembers numerous experiences with hundreds of thousands of American schoolchildren and adult citizens. It is with genuine pride that we extend to Harry Nash our deepest thanks for the

vivid and lasting interpretation of these sacred halls he has left with the multitudes. He knows, as do we, that these multitudes have helped, and will continue to help, make this Capitol an everlasting monument to American democracy.

WHAT'S GOOD FOR GENERAL MOTORS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the Members two headlines which appeared in the New York Times a few days ago, the first is: "Westinghouse Volume Up 4 Percent, Net Jumps 27 percent to New Peaks."

The other headline is: "General Motors Net Earnings Soar to \$425,250,383 in Half."

The Times article further states that a year earlier the profit was \$312,854,787, which shows an increase in profits over the same period a year ago of \$112,395,596.

But most important of all the article goes on to explain that the increase in net profits was due in great measure to a reduction in Federal taxes of \$306,498,000. The question naturally arises, "Is what is good for General Motors, good for the country?"

FREE FOOD FOR JOBLESS IN PITTSBURGH

Within the past few weeks we have witnessed thousands upon thousands of unemployed being reduced to standing in line in order to apply for food for themselves and their families. In area after area in the greatest industrial State of the Union, Pennsylvania, in order to supplement the food basket and allay the hunger of literally many thousands, the Federal Government is doling out free food.

General Motors is doing good but do the increasingly large lines of relief supplicants indicate that, "What's good for General Motors is good for the country?"

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AUTHORIZING TAX REFUNDS ON CIGARETTES LOST IN FLOODS OF 1951

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4319) to authorize tax refunds on cigarettes lost in the floods of 1951.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDING VETERANS' REGULATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7712) to amend the veterans regulations to provide an increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of an eye in combination with the loss or loss of use of a limb.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDING VETERANS' REGULATIONS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OR USE OF BOTH BUTTOCKS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7851) to amend the veterans' regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both buttocks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR MEDAL OF HONOR HOLDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8900) to increase the rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR INITIATING TRAINING UNDER PUBLIC LAW 550—KOREAN GI BILL OF RIGHTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9395) to amend the laws granting education and training benefits to certain veterans to extend the period during which such benefits may be offered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is that not the bill that was approved under suspension, or a bill similar to it?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It was approved.

Mr. FORD. I am informed by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that a substitute was approved last week, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that

this bill be stricken from the calendar and laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR MORE EFFECTIVE EXTENSION WORK AMONG INDIAN TRIBES AND MEMBERS THEREOF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3385) to provide for more effective extension work among Indian tribes and members thereof, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, this bill will be called up under suspension of the rules today.

The SPEAKER. Well, it may be possible to pass it now.

Is there objection?

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO INVESTIGATE REPORT TO CONGRESS ON CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF HAWAII

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2843) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Hawaii.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the development of Hawaii, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make continuing investigations relating to the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Hawaii and to report thereon with appropriate recommendations, from time to time, to the President and the Congress.

Sec. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report on a project to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof for information and comment to the Governor of Hawaii, or to such representative as may be named by him, and to the heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The written views and recommendations of the aforementioned officials may be submitted to the Secretary within 90 days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The Secretary may thereafter transmit to the Congress, with such comments and recommendations as he deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the views and recommendations received from the aforementioned officials. The letter of transmittal and its attachments shall be printed as a House or Senate document.

Sec. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, strike out all of line 3, down through and including all of line 9, and insert "That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the development of the Waimanalo, Oahu; Waimea, Island of Hawaii; and Molokai projects, Territory of Hawaii,

the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make an investigation relating to the conservation, development, and utilization of the irrigation and reclamation resources of the Waimanalo, Oahu; Waimea, Island of Hawaii; and Molokai projects, Territory of Hawaii, and to report thereon, with appropriate recommendations to the President and the Congress."

Page 2, line 25, strike out section 3.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the irrigation and reclamation resources of the Waimanalo, Oahu; Waimea, Island of Hawaii; and Molokai projects, Territory of Hawaii."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF CERTAIN LANDOWNERS IN WISCONSIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8006) to safeguard the rights of certain landowners in Wisconsin whose title to property has been brought into question by reason of errors in the original survey and grant.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of some member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs who will pay for this survey. Will it be the requirement of the Federal Government to pay for the survey or the people who are seeking the relief?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I believe the Federal Government will pay.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Where this problem really arises is where the Government does come in and make a survey which shows the lakes and the land to be different than the original survey that was made probably a hundred years ago. Thus there are questions as to the title of the land involved in the differences between the two Government surveys. This is to correct that situation in which some of these landowners find themselves. Going on the basis of the original Government survey, which was made at a time when most of this area was grown up with timber, it was difficult to make accurate surveys. They were made hastily. They were made primarily for the purpose of selling the timber, and the surveys were not completely accurate. Yet on the basis of those surveys the land was sold and patents issued. It might appear for instance, as it has in many cases, where an owner has property abutting a lake, according to an old survey.

It now appears under the new survey that he does not own that property at

all. According to the present description he owns property now a hundred yards from the lake.

Who owns the property in between? Basically the Government does.

This bill is to assure that those persons can have an opportunity to come in, pay a fair value, and get the property they originally thought they were purchasing. So it really arises out of two Government surveys, both being different, and we accept the latter survey as being the accurate one.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who claims ownership of real property abutting on a lake located within the State of Wisconsin, where the original grant of such property by the United States showed that title was conveyed to the actual shoreline, shall be held and considered for all purposes to own such property to such shoreline, notwithstanding any errors which may have been made in the original survey and grant; and no officer or agency of the United States shall have authority to take such property (or any part thereof) as public lands, or to make any survey or resurvey of such property for the purpose of declaring any part of such property to be public lands, unless actual fraud or gross error amounting to fraud in the original survey shall have been first established by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action brought by the United States for the express purpose of voiding the original survey, but all such claims or surveys or resurveys of any real property in Wisconsin shall be made by officers or agencies of the United States within 3 years from the date of the passage of this act and after the expiration of said 3-year period no actions for the recovery of any land in Wisconsin pursuant to the authority granted in this act shall be maintained by any officer or agency of the United States or the United States Government.

SEC. 2. (a) In any case where a person claimed ownership of real property abutting on a lake located within the State of Wisconsin, but where, prior to the date of the enactment of this act, such property (or any part thereof) was taken by the United States as public lands and sold pursuant to the act of February 27, 1925 (43 U. S. C., sec. 994), the Secretary of the Interior shall pay to such person (or, if he has since died, to his heirs) in a lump sum, upon satisfactory application made within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this act, an amount equal to (1) the price paid for such property by such person if he exercised his preference right to purchase under such act of February 27, 1925, or (2) the price paid for such property by the purchaser thereof if such person did not exercise such right.

(b) In the event that such property (or any part thereof) was taken by the United States as public lands prior to the date of the enactment of this act but has not been sold on such date, the Secretary of the Interior shall, within 3 months after such date, reconvey such property to the former owner thereof (or, if he has since died, to his heirs) without cost.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that a tract of public land, lying between the meander line of an inland lake or river in Wisconsin as originally surveyed and the meander line of that lake or river as

subsequently resurveyed, has been held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse possession by a person, or his predecessors in interest, who had been issued a patent, prior to January 21, 1953, for lands lying along the meander line as originally determined, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to be issued to such person for such land upon the payment of the same price per acre as that at which the land included in the original patent was purchased and upon the same terms and conditions. All persons seeking to purchase lands under this act shall make application to the Secretary within 1 year from the date of the enactment of this act, or from the date of the official filing of the plat or resurvey, whichever is later, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause no patents to be issued for land lying between the original meander line and the resurveyed meander line until the conclusion of such periods.

"SEC. 2. Upon the filing of a plat of resurvey under section 1 of this act, the Secretary shall give such notice as he finds appropriate by newspaper publication or otherwise of the opening of the lands to purchase under this act.

"SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall affect valid existing rights."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask a question of the gentleman from Wisconsin. I know what the purpose of the bill is, and the very fact that I did not reserve an objection shows that I am for the bill, but I want the record to clearly show what the gentleman mentioned briefly, that the people who bought the land originally thought they were buying to the water's edge.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that is a very strong point of equity in their favor, and I think the record should pointedly show that fact.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. If the gentleman will yield further—

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Not only did they think they were buying property up to the edge of the lake but according to the original Government survey, the original Government map, it shows that that is what they bought, because the land as described under and on the basis of the original survey of metes and bounds did show that property as abutting the lake.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is it exactly.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. So they not only thought they were buying such property but the record shows the Government was selling lake shore property to these people.

Mr. McCORMACK. I simply wanted the point stressed in the record, because in reading the bill and report it impressed me very much as the most important point of justice in connection with the passage of this bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I wish to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if it is not true that the present owners or their predecessors have been in continuous, uninterrupted possession under color of title and claim of right.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Yes, indeed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Wisconsin bordering upon inland lakes or rivers."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN USES OF PUBLIC LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1254) to provide authorization for certain uses of public lands.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from California explain the purpose of this legislation to us?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to authorize the issuance by Federal agencies of permits, leases, or easements through State or local governmental bodies for a period of not to exceed 30 years within their respective jurisdictions. This legislation is urgently needed to permit cities and their local subdivisions to secure a tenure of use of sufficient duration to justify the expenditure of funds by State and local bodies for improvements of a permanent nature.

What we are really driving at here is situations in which a city like the city of Oakland wants to go into a national forest area and set up a youth camp, a place for young people to go for a mountain vacation, such as the summer camps sponsored by the Washington Star here in Washington.

Under present law they cannot get permits of long-enough duration to justify their making the amount of expenditure necessary in permanent improvements for those purposes.

This bill applies exclusively to public agencies—none for any private groups—only public agencies, allowing them up to a 30-year lease so they can build the kind of improvements necessary to carry out those types of activities of a public interest in the national forest and on public-domain lands.

We have the same problem around the lake which is to be created on the American River back of the Folsom Dam. The State park commission wants to go in there and develop public recreational facilities, but they have to have a little more time to justify the very substantial investment which is necessary.

Because this legislation requires a lease or a permit the Government agency involved can attach the conditions necessary to protect the public interest.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank the gentleman. We have the same conditions existing in the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania.

I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the head of any department or agency of the Government of the United States having jurisdiction over public lands, national forests, and reservations of the United States is hereby authorized to grant permits, leases, or easements for a period of not to exceed 50 years from the date of any such permit, lease, or easement to States, counties, cities, towns, townships, municipal corporations, or other public agencies for the purpose of constructing and maintaining on such lands public buildings or other public works. In the event such lands cease to be used for the purpose for which such permit, lease, or easement was granted, the same shall thereupon terminate.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike the words "United States" and insert in lieu thereof the words "United States, excepting national parks and monuments."

Page 1, line 7, strike the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Page 2, following line 3, add a new section 2, as follows:

"Sec. 2. The authority conferred by this act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of any authority heretofore conferred upon the head of any department or agency of the Government of the United States to grant permits, leases, easements, or rights-of-way."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VALIDATING CERTAIN LEAVE PAYMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 22) to validate certain payments for accrued leave made to members of the Armed Forces who accepted discharges for the purpose of immediate reenlistment for an indefinite period.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a), notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 (c) of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended (37 U. S. C. 33 (c)), any payments for accrued leave heretofore erroneously made to any member of the Armed Forces who was discharged after August 31, 1946, for the purpose of immediate reenlistment for an indefinite period are hereby validated.

(b) In any case in which any member or former member of the Armed Forces of the United States has received any erroneous payment which is validated by subsection (a) of this section and has been required to repay to the United States all or a portion of such erroneous payment, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such member or former member, or in the event he is deceased, to the person entitled to receive his arrears of pay in accordance with the act of June 30, 1906, as amended (10 U. S. C. 868), a sum equal to any amount so repaid which has not been refunded to him.

(c) The Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of disbursing officers for any payment validated by this act.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARDY: Page 1, strike out all of line 10 and on page 2 strike out lines 1 through 11, and on page 2, line 12, change the "(c)" to "(b)."

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. Would the gentleman please explain what change this makes in the bill as reported by the committee?

Mr. HARDY. I will be glad to do that. The bill as reported from the committee was based on some misinformation presented to the committee. The bill refers to a total of 51 members of the armed services that were erroneously paid. Without my amendment there would be a duplication of payment to 11 men. With the amendment everybody will come out even.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING EMERGENCY CREDIT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3245) to provide emergency credit.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CONTROL OF INCIPIENT OR EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS OR PLANT DISEASES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3697) to amend the act of April 6, 1937, as amended, to include cooperation with the Government of Canada or Mexico or local Canadian or Mexican authorities for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of April 6, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 148), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to cooperate with the Government of Canada or Mexico or local Canadian or Mexican authorities in carrying out in such countries necessary operations or measures to control incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, when such operations or measures are necessary to protect the agriculture of the United States. In performing the operations or measures authorized under this act, the cooperating foreign country, State, or local agency shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on all lands and properties within the foreign country or State other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Government and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS IN COCOLI, C. Z.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7334) to authorize certain property transactions in Cocoli, C. Z., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Company, respectively, are authorized to transfer to the Department of the Navy, without exchange of funds, all or so much of the facilities, buildings, structures, and improvements of the respective transferor agencies situated at or within the town of Cocoli, C. Z., as may be mutually acceptable for transfer. Such facilities, buildings, structures, and improvements may be used, among other things, for occupancy by civilian personnel in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 5, 1928 (ch. 126, 45 Stat. 193), and by personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service and their dependents on a rental basis without forfeiture of any rental allowances, including occupancy in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1945 (ch. 227, 59 Stat. 316): *Provided*, That upon any transfer by the Canal Zone Government under this act, the capital investment in the transferred facilities, buildings, structures, and improvements shall be eliminated from the investment of the United States in the Canal Zone Government, but shall not be included in the costs of operation of that agency: *And provided further*, That transfers made by the Panama Canal Company under this act shall be subject to the provisions of section 246 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as added by the act of June 29, 1948 (ch. 706, sec. 2, 62 Stat. 1076).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF 40 ACRES OF LAND IN NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8897) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer 40 acres of land in the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Mont., to School District No. 6, Rosebud County, Mont.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer by patent to School District No. 6, Rosebud County, Mont., all right, title, and interest of the United States and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, reserving however to the said Northern Cheyenne Tribe all mineral rights, including gas and oil, as provided by the act of June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 690), in and to a tract of 40 acres of land within the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, described as the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, section 33, township 2 south, range 41 east, Montana principal meridian, subject to such existing easement, right-of-way or other interest as may now be held by the State of Montana for the routing of State Highway No. 8.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all of line 3 and insert "That notwithstanding any contrary provision of law the Secretary of the Interior, or his authorized representative, is hereby authorized and directed."

Page 1, line 7, after "Montana", insert "or to any other appropriate governmental agency or local school authority in Montana empowered to take title to land for construction of a public school, in accordance with the resolution of January 29, 1954, by the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council."

Page 2, line 6, strike out "3, 1926 (44 Stat. 690), in and to a tract of 40 acres of" and insert "3, 1926 (ch. 450, 44 Stat. 690), in and to a tract of approximately 40 acres of."

Page 2, line 12, strike out "principal" and insert "prime."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGULATING PARKING AT POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9825) to authorize the Postmaster General to prohibit or regulate the use of Government property under his custody and control for the parking or storage of vehicles.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary to prohibit or regulate the use, for the parking or storage of vehicles of any kind, of any property under his custody and control which is owned by the United States for postal purposes and over which the United States has exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates any regulation prescribed by the Postmaster General under authority of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25; but no individual shall be liable for violating any such regulation unless at the time of such violation there was posted in a conspicuous place on the property with respect to which such violation occurred a notice calling attention to this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJUSTMENT OR CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN CHARGES ON THE MILK RIVER PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7813) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adjust or cancel certain charges on the Milk River project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Montana to explain what this bill is about?

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Speaker, a year ago we passed a law providing for certain adjustments in repayment charges on the Milk River irrigation project in Montana. We thought we had taken care of all of the provisions necessary, but under an interpretation by the attorneys downtown, we found that the law as passed did not apply to some 2,000 acres that it should have applied to. This bill simply carries out the intent of the law passed a year ago in connection with these 2,000 acres.

Mr. GAVIN. What is the amount of money involved?

Mr. D'EWARD. The amount of money involved is \$37,429.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. D'EWARD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion and notwithstanding the provision of any other law, adjust or cancel any charges which have accrued, or which will hereafter accrue, under Public Notice No. 5, Milk River project, Montana.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "charges" and insert "charges, including penalties."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMEND THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6310) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to exempt operations in the transportation of livestock, fish, and agricultural, floricultural, and horticultural commodities from the act and from regulation by the Civil Aeronautics Board thereunder.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the sponsor of the bill or some member of the committee explain the departmental position on this legislation?

Mr. YOUNGER. I will be very glad to do that. The Secretary of Commerce filed a report with the committee stating that the Civil Aeronautics Board was holding a general hearing on freight-forwarder regulations, and he thought consideration of the bill ought to be delayed for that reason. But the committee, after the hearing, felt it was necessary, in order for the shippers to get relief now, that this bill should pass. The Secretary of Agriculture thought that we ought to regulate the vehicle as we do under the Motor Vehicle Act, but that cannot be done now.

Mr. ASPINALL. As I understand, there was no fundamental opposition from the Department.

Mr. YOUNGER. That is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 416 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) Neither this title, nor any rule, regulation, term, condition, or limitation pre-

scribed under this title, shall apply to any person who engages indirectly in air transportation of property consisting of livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural, floricultural, or horticultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof), and who, in the ordinary and usual course of his undertaking, (1) assembles and consolidates or provides for assembling and consolidating shipments of such property, and performs or provides for the performance of break-bulk and distributing operations with respect to such consolidated shipments, and (2) assumes responsibility for the transportation of such property from point of receipt to point of destination, and (3) utilizes for the whole or any part of the transportation of such shipments, the services of a direct air carrier, if such person does not otherwise engage in air transportation."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCORPORATING THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8034) for the incorporation of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following named persons to wit: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, New York; Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, and Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, retired, Washington, D. C.; Department of California, Charles Boynton, Frank Worner, and Wilbur Coursey; Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Roy A. Davis; Department of Iowa, Roy J. Bennett, Homer L. Young, and Dr. L. L. Shoppe; Department of Indiana, Angus Ogburn, Thomas M. Horn, and Alonzo R. Stanfield; Department of Kansas, E. S. Spangler, A. P. Phillips, and William Dix; Department of Massachusetts, Brig. Gen. Otis M. Whitney, Charles H. E. Moran, Col. Frederic Gilbert Bauer, and Gov. Alvan Tufts Fuller; Department of Michigan, Charles R. Cowdin, Birt Hammong, Charles F. Dexter, and Donald F. Peacock; Department of Minnesota, Donald C. Bennyhoff and William A. Anderson; Department of New Hampshire, Wallace L. Mason, Cleon E. Heald, and Col. Edward Black, retired; Department of New Jersey, Albert C. Lambert, Charles A. Otto, C. Wesley Armstrong, and Dr. Karl Rothschild; Departments of Oregon and Washington, Frederick K. Davis, Dr. W. E. Buchanan, Edgar L. Gale, Austin D. McReynolds, and Glenn L. Adams; Department of Pennsylvania, C. Leroy Stout and Walter C. Mabie; Department of Wisconsin, Edward T. Fairchild, Roland J. Steinle, Lyall T. Beggs, and Dr. William Martin Lamers; Department of Ohio, William M. Coffin, Homer A. Ramey, Miles S. Kuhn, and S. Anselm Skelton; and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate by the name of "The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War", by which name it shall be a person in law, capable of suing and being sued and of having and exercising all incidental powers, as a litigant or otherwise, as if it were a natural person, with power to acquire by purchase, gift, devise or bequest, absolutely or in trust for the purposes for which it is incorporated, and to hold, convey or otherwise dispose of such property, real or personal, as may be necessary or calculated to carry into effect the patriotic, fraternal, educational, and charitable purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 2. Eligibility for full membership in the corporation, and the rights and privileges of members shall be determined according to the constitution and bylaws of the cor-

poration, but shall be limited to male blood relatives of persons who served as soldiers or sailors of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of the United States general officers between the dates above mentioned and were honorably discharged therefrom at the close of such service or who died in such service.

SEC. 3. The object and purpose of this organization shall be: To perpetuate the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the men who saved the Union in 1861 to 1865; to assist in every practicable way in the preservation and making available for research of documents and records pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic and its members; to cooperate in doing honor to all those who have patriotically served our country in any war; to teach patriotism and the duties of citizenship; the true history of our country, and the love and honor of our flag; to oppose every tendency or movement that would weaken loyalty or make for the destruction of impairment of our constitutional Union; and to inculcate and broadly sustain the American principles of representative government, of equal rights, and of impartial justice for all.

SEC. 4. The supreme governing and controlling authority in said organization shall be the national encampment thereof, composed of such officers and representatives from the several State and other local subdivisions as may now or hereafter be authorized by the said encampment: *Provided*, That the present form of government of said organization shall never be so changed as not to be representative of the membership at large or to permit the concentration of the control thereof in the hands of a limited number or in a self-perpetuating body not so representative.

The meetings of the national encampment may be held in any State or Territory or in the District of Columbia, but it shall always maintain in the District of Columbia an official upon whom process and other legal notices may be served, and it may hold property in any State or Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia consistent with the local laws pertaining thereto.

SEC. 5. The corporate existence of said organization shall continue until it shall be dissolved in any manner provided by law, and it shall each year submit to the Congress a report of the proceedings of its national encampment.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "That the following-named persons to wit: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, New York; Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, retired, and Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, retired, Washington, D. C.; Charles Boynton, Long Beach, Calif.; Frank Worner, Inglewood, Calif.; Wilbur Coursey, Fresno, Calif.; Roy A. Davis, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Angus Ogborn, Richmond, Ind.; Thomas M. Horn, Lafayette, Ind.; Alonzo R. Stanfield, Indianapolis, Ind.; Roy J. Bennett, Des Moines, Iowa; Homer L. Young, Waterloo, Iowa; Dr. L. L. Shoppe, Des Moines, Iowa; E. S. Spangler, Newton, Kans.; A. P. Phillips, Newton, Kans.; William Dix, Newton, Kans.; F. Harold Dubord, Waterville, Maine; Hon. Bureleigh Martin, Augusta, Maine; Gen. William E. Southard, Bangor, Maine; George W. Kimball, Chelsea, Mass.; Brig. Gen. Otis M. Whitney, Concord, Mass.; Charles H. E. Moran, Holyoke, Mass.; Gov. Alvan Tufts Fuller, Boston, Mass.; Charles R. Cowdin, Detroit, Mich.; Birt Hammong, Jackson, Mich.; Charles F. Dexter, Detroit, Mich.; Donald F. Peacock, Detroit, Mich.; Dewey B. Mead, Minneapolis, Minn.; Donald C. Bennyhoff, Hennepin County, Minn.; William A.

Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Laurence J. Parker, Bennington, N. H.; Wallace L. Mason, Keene, N. H.; Cleon E. Heald, Keene, N. H.; Col. Edward Black, retired, Bennington, N. H.; Albert C. Lambert, Trenton, N. J.; Col. Frederic G. Bauer, Ridgewood, N. J.; Charles A. Otto, Elizabeth, N. J.; C. Wesley Armstrong, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Karl Rothschild, New Brunswick, N. J.; Rev. Hermon L. Brockway, Ithaca, N. Y.; William M. Coffin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Homer A. Ramey, Toledo, Ohio; Miles S. Kuhn, Dayton, Ohio; S. Anselm Skelton, Portsmouth, Ohio; Frederick K. Davis, Eugene, Oreg.; Dr. W. E. Buchanan, Eugene, Oreg.; Austin D. McReynolds, Eugene, Oreg.; Glenn L. Adams, Salem, Oreg.; John H. Runkle, Harrisburg, Pa.; C. Leroy Stoudt, Reading, Pa.; Walter C. Mable, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar L. Gale, Seattle, Wash.; Edward T. Fairchild, Madison, Wis.; Roland J. Steinle, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lyall T. Beggs, Madison, Wis.; and Dr. William Martin Lamers, Wauwatosa, Wis.; and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia, where its legal domicile shall be, by the name of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (hereinafter referred to as the corporation), and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

"SEC. 2. A majority of the persons named in the first section of this act, acting in person or by written proxy, are authorized to complete the organization of the corporation by the selection of officers and employees, the adoption of a constitution and bylaws not inconsistent with this act, and the doing of such other acts as may be necessary for such purpose.

"SEC. 3. The purposes of the corporation shall be: To perpetuate the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the men who saved the Union in 1861 to 1865; to assist in every practicable way in the preservation and making available for research of documents and records pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic and its members; to cooperate in doing honor to all those who have patriotically served our country in any war; to teach patriotism and the duties of citizenship, the true history of our country, and the love and honor of our flag; to oppose every tendency or movement that would weaken loyalty to, or make for the destruction or impairment of, our constitutional Union; and to inculcate and broadly sustain the American principles of representative government, of equal rights, and of impartial justice for all.

"SEC. 4. The corporation shall have power—

"(1) to have succession by its corporate name;

"(2) to sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

"(3) to adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

"(4) to choose such officers, managers, agents, and employees as the activities of the corporation may require;

"(5) to adopt, amend, and alter a constitution and bylaws; not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which the corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;

"(6) to contract and be contracted with;

"(7) to take by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest from any public body or agency or any private corporation, association, partnership, firm, or individual and to hold absolutely or in trust for any of the purposes of the corporation any property, real, personal, or mixed, necessary or convenient for attaining the objects and carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, subject, however, to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the

ownership of property by, a corporation operating in such State;

"(8) to transfer, convey, lease, sublease, encumber and otherwise alienate real, personal or mixed property; and

"(9) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, deed of trust, pledge or otherwise, subject in every case to all applicable provisions of Federal and State laws; and

"(10) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation.

"SEC. 5. Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights, privileges, and designation of classes of members shall, except as provided in this act, be determined as the constitution and bylaws of the corporation may provide. Eligibility for membership in the corporation shall be limited to male blood relatives of persons who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, as soldiers or sailors of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue-Cutter Service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and were subject to orders of United States general officers between the dates above mentioned and were honorably discharged therefrom at the close of such service or who died in such service.

"SEC. 6. The supreme governing authority of the corporation shall be the national encampment thereof, composed of such officers and elected representatives from the several State and other local subdivisions of the corporate organization as shall be provided by the constitution and bylaws: *Provided*, That the form of the government of the corporation shall always be representative of the membership at large and shall not permit the concentration of the control thereof in the hands of a limited number of members or in a self-perpetuating group not so representative. The meetings of the national encampment may be held in any State or Territory or in the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 7. (a) During the intervals between the national encampments, the council of administration shall be the governing board of the corporation and shall be responsible for the general policies, program, and activities of the corporation.

"(b) Upon the enactment of this act the membership of the initial council of administration of the corporation shall consist of the present members of the council of administration of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the corporation described in section 18 of this act, or such of them as may then be living and are qualified members of said council of administration, to wit: Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, retired; Dewey B. Mead; Rev. Hermon L. Brockway; Laurence J. Parker; George W. Kimball; Frederick K. Davis; and Albert C. Lambert.

"(c) Thereafter, the council of administration of the corporation shall consist of not less than 7 members elected in the manner and for the term prescribed in the constitution and bylaws of the corporation.

"SEC. 8. The officers of the corporation shall be a commander in chief, a senior vice commander in chief, a junior vice commander in chief, a secretary and a treasurer (which latter two offices may be held by one person), and such other officers as may be prescribed in the constitution and bylaws. The officers of the corporation shall be selected in such manner and for such terms and with such duties and titles as may be prescribed in the constitution and bylaws of the corporation.

"SEC. 9. (a) The principal office of the corporation shall be located in Trenton, N. J., or in such other place as may be determined by the council of administration; but the activities of the corporation shall not be confined to that place, but may be conducted throughout the various States, the District of Columbia, and Territories and possessions of the United States.

"(b) The corporation shall have in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the corporation; and notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

"Sec. 10. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any of its members or officers as such, or be distributable to any of them during the life of the corporation or upon its dissolution or final liquidation. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the payment of compensation to officers of the corporation or reimbursement for actual necessary expenses in amounts approved by the council of administration of the corporation.

"(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers or employees. Any member of the council of administration who votes for or assents to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

"Sec. 11. The corporation and its officers and agents as such shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for public office.

"Sec. 12. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

"Sec. 13. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock or to declare or pay any dividends.

"Sec. 14. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of the proceedings of its national encampments and council of administration. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose, at any reasonable time.

"Sec. 15. (a) The financial transactions of the corporation shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

"(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than March 1 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such report shall not be printed as a public document.

"Sec. 16. On or before March 1 of each year the corporation shall report to the Congress on its activities during the preceding fiscal year. Such report may consist of a report on the proceedings of the national encampment covering such fiscal year. Such report shall not be printed as a public document.

"Sec. 17. The corporation and its subordinate divisions shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. The corporation shall have the exclusive and sole right to use, or to allow or refuse the use of, such emblems, seals, and badges as it may legally adopt, and such emblems, seals, and badges as have heretofore been used by the Illinois

corporation described in section 18 and the right to which may be lawfully transferred to the corporation.

"Sec. 18. The corporation may acquire the assets of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all of the liability of such corporation and upon complying with all laws of the State of Illinois applicable thereto.

"Sec. 19. Upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation, after discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets, if any, of the corporation shall be distributed in accordance with the determination of the council of administration and in compliance with the constitution and bylaws of the corporation and all Federal and State laws applicable thereto.

"Sec. 20. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAFETY ON THE GREAT LAKES BY MEANS OF RADIO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3464) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to make certain provisions for the carrying out of the agreement for the promotion of safety on the Great Lakes by means of radio.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended by inserting after paragraph (dd) the following:

"(ee) 'Great Lakes Agreement' means the agreement for the promotion of safety on the Great Lakes by means of radio in force and the regulations referred to therein."

Sec. 2. (a) The first sentence of section 4 (f) (3) of such act is amended to read as follows: "The Commission shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for overtime services of engineers in charge and radio engineers of the Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission, who may be required to remain on duty between the hours of 5 o'clock postmeridian and 8 o'clock antemeridian or on Sundays or holidays to perform services in connection with the inspection of ship radio equipment and apparatus for the purposes of part II of title III of this act or the Great Lakes agreement, on the basis of one-half day's additional pay for each 2 hours or fraction thereof of at least 1 hour that the overtime exceeds beyond 5 o'clock postmeridian (but not to exceed 2½ days' pay for the full period from 5 o'clock postmeridian to 8 o'clock antemeridian) and 2 additional days' pay for Sunday or holiday duty."

(b) The last proviso of such section 4 (f) (3) is amended by striking out "inspectors" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "engineers."

Sec. 3. Title V of such act is amended by inserting after section 506 a new section reading as follows:

"VIOLATION OF GREAT LAKES AGREEMENT"

"Sec. 507. (a) Any vessel of the United States that is navigated in violation of the provisions of the Great Lakes agreement or the rules and regulations of the Commission made in pursuance thereof and any vessel of a foreign country that is so navigated on waters under the jurisdiction of the United

States shall forfeit to the United States the sum of \$500 recoverable by way of suit or libel. Each day during which such navigation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

"(b) Every willful failure on the part of the master of a vessel of the United States to enforce or to comply with the provisions of the Great Lakes agreement or the rules and regulations of the Commission made in pursuance thereof shall cause him to forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100."

Sec. 4. Section 504 (b) of such act is amended by deleting "title III, part II" and inserting in lieu thereof "part II of title III and section 507."

Sec. 5. Section 602 (e) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The act entitled 'An act to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers,' approved June 24, 1910, as amended, is hereby repealed."

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on November 13, 1954.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2453) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to implementing the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea relating to radio equipment and radio operators on board ship.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 351 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(1) For any ship of the United States, other than a cargo ship of less than 500 gross tons, to be navigated in the open sea outside of a harbor or port, or for any ship of the United States or any foreign country, other than a cargo ship of less than 500 gross tons, to leave or attempt to leave any harbor or port of the United States for a voyage in the open sea, unless such ship is equipped with an efficient radio installation in operating condition in charge of and operated by a qualified operator or operators, adequately installed and protected so as to insure proper operation, and so as not to endanger the ship and radio installation, as hereinafter provided, and in the case of a ship of the United States, unless there is on board a valid station license issued in accordance with this act: *Provided*, That the Commission may defer the application of the provisions of this section for a period not beyond January 1, 1955, with respect to cargo ships of less than 1,600 gross tons not subject to the radio requirements of the Safety Convention when it is found impracticable to obtain or install equipment necessary for compliance therewith.

"(2) For any ship of the United States of 1,600 gross tons, or over, to be navigated outside of a harbor or port, in the open sea, or for any such ship of the United States or any foreign country to leave or attempt to leave any harbor or port of the United States for a voyage in the open sea, unless such ship is equipped with an efficient radio direction finding apparatus (radio compass) properly adjusted in operating condition as hereinafter provided, which apparatus is approved by the Commission: *Provided*, That the Commission may defer the application of the provisions of this section with respect to radio direction finding apparatus to a ship or ships between 1,600 and 5,000 gross

tons for a period not beyond November 19, 1954, if it is found impracticable to obtain or install such direction finding apparatus."

(b) Paragraph (3) of section 352 (a) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(3) A foreign ship belonging to a country which is a party to any Safety Convention in force between the United States and that country which ship carries a valid certificate exempting said ship from the radio provisions of that Convention, or which ship conforms to the radio requirements of such convention or regulations and has on board a valid certificate to that effect, or which ship is not subject to the radio provisions of any such convention;"

(c) Section 352 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(c) If, because of unforeseeable failure of equipment, a ship is unable to comply with the equipment requirements of this part without undue delay of the ship, the mileage limitations set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) shall not apply: *Provided*, That exemption of the ship is found to be reasonable or necessary in accordance with subsection (b) to permit the ship to proceed to a port where the equipment deficiency may be remedied."

(d) Section 353 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"OPERATORS, WATCHES, AUTO-ALARM—RADIO-TELEGRAPH EQUIPPED SHIPS"

"SEC. 353. (a) Each cargo ship required by this part to be fitted with a radiotelegraph installation and which is not fitted with an auto-alarm, and each passenger ship required by this part to be fitted with a radiotelegraph installation, shall, for safety purposes, carry at least two qualified operators."

"(b) A cargo ship, required by this part to be fitted with a radiotelegraph installation, which is fitted with an auto-alarm in accordance with this title, shall, for safety purposes, carry at least one qualified operator who shall have had at least 6 months' previous service in the aggregate as a qualified operator in a station on board a ship or ships of the United States."

"(c) Each ship of the United States required by this part to be fitted with a radiotelegraph installation shall, while being navigated outside a harbor or port, keep a continuous watch by means of qualified operators: *Provided*, That in lieu thereof, on a cargo ship fitted with an auto-alarm in proper operating condition, a watch of at least 8 hours per day, in the aggregate, shall be maintained by means of a qualified operator."

"(d) The Commission shall, when it finds it necessary for safety purposes, have authority to prescribe the particular hours of watch on a ship of the United States which is required by this part to be fitted with a radiotelegraph installation."

"(e) On all ships of the United States fitted with an auto-alarm, said apparatus shall be in operation at all times while the ship is being navigated outside of a harbor or port when the operator is not on watch."

SEC. 2. Such act is amended by—

(1) redesignating sections 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, and 362 thereof as sections 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, and 364 thereof, respectively; and

(2) amending each such section number wherever it appears therein to conform to the redesignation prescribed by paragraph (1) of this subsection."

(b) Such act is amended by inserting immediately after section 353 thereof, the following new section:

"OPERATORS, WATCHES—RADIO-TELEPHONE EQUIPPED SHIPS"

"SEC. 354. (a) Each cargo ship fitted with a radiotelephone installation in accordance with section 356 shall, for safety purposes, carry at least one qualified operator who may

be a member of the crew holding only a certificate for radio telephony."

"(b) Each cargo ship of the United States fitted with a radiotelephone installation in accordance with section 356 shall, while being navigable outside a harbor or port, keep a listening watch in such manner and during such periods as determined by the Commission."

(c) That portion of section 355 of such act, as redesignated hereby, which precedes subsection (b) thereof is amended to read as follows:

"TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS—RADIO-TELEGRAPH EQUIPPED SHIPS"

"SEC. 355. The radio installation and the radio direction finding apparatus required by section 351 of this part shall comply with the following requirements:

"(a) The radio installation shall comprise a main and an emergency or reserve radiotelegraph installation: *Provided*, That, in the case of an existing installation on a cargo ship and a new installation on a cargo ship of 500 gross tons and upward but less than 1,600 gross tons, if the main installation complies with all requirements of an emergency or reserve installation, the emergency or reserve installation may be omitted, except that a separate emergency receiver must, in all cases, be provided."

(d) Such act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 355 thereof, as redesignated hereby, the following new section:

"TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS—RADIO-TELEPHONE EQUIPPED SHIPS"

"SEC. 356. Cargo ships of less than 1,600 gross tons may, in lieu of the radiotelegraph installation prescribed by section 355, carry a radiotelephone installation meeting the following requirements:

"(a) The ship's radiotelephone installation shall be in the upper part of the ship and, unless situated on the bridge, there shall be efficient communication with the bridge."

"(b) The radiotelephone installation shall be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequencies and with types of emissions designated by the Commission pursuant to law for the purpose of distress and safety of navigation."

"(c) The transmitter shall be capable of transmitting clearly perceptible signals from ship to ship during daytime, under normal conditions and circumstances, over a minimum normal range of 150 nautical miles."

"(d) There shall be available at all times a source of energy sufficient to operate the installation over the normal range required by paragraph (c). If batteries are provided they shall have sufficient capacity to operate the transmitter and receiver for at least 6 hours continuously under normal working conditions. In new installations an emergency source of energy shall be provided in the upper part of the ship unless the main source of energy is so situated."

(e) The text of section 357 of such act, as redesignated hereby, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 357. Every ship required to be provided with lifeboat radio by treaty to which the United States is a party, by statute, or by regulation made in conformity with a treaty, convention, or statute, shall be fitted with efficient radio equipment appropriate to such requirement under such rules and regulations as the Commission may find necessary for safety of life. For purposes of this section, 'radio equipment' shall include portable as well as nonportable apparatus."

(f) Subsection 361 (b) of such act, as redesignated hereby, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Appropriate certificates concerning the radio particulars provided for in said Convention shall be issued upon proper request to any vessel which is subject to the radio provisions of the Safety Convention and is found by the Commission to comply

therewith. Safety radiotelegraphy certificates and safety radiotelephony certificates, as prescribed by the said Convention, and exemption certificates issued in lieu of such certificates, shall be issued by the Commission. Other certificates concerning the radio particulars provided for in the said Convention shall be issued by the Commandant of the Coast Guard or whatever other agency is authorized by law to do so upon request of the Commission made after proper inspection or determination of the facts. If the holder of a certificate violates the radio provisions of the Safety Convention or the provisions of this act, or the rules, regulations or conditions prescribed by the Commission, and if the effective administration of the Safety Convention or of this part so requires, the Commission, after hearing in accordance with law, is authorized to modify or cancel a certificate which it has issued, or to request the modification or cancellation of a certificate which has been issued by another agency upon the Commission's request. Upon receipt of such request for modification or cancellation, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, or whatever agency is authorized by law to do so, shall modify or cancel the certificate in accordance therewith."

SEC. 3. Section 3 of such act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(ee) 'Existing installation,' as used in section 355 of this act, means an installation installed on a ship prior to November 19, 1952, in the case of a United States ship subject to the radio provisions of the Safety Convention, or one installed on a ship prior to a date 1 year after the effective date of this subsection in the case of other ships subject to part II of title III of this act."

"(ff) 'New installation,' as used in sections 355 and 356 of this act, means an installation which replaces an existing installation or, in the case of a United States ship subject to the radio provisions of the Safety Convention, one installation a ship subsequent to November 19, 1952, and, in the case of other ships subject to part II of title III of this act, one which is installed subsequent to a date 1 year after the effective date of this subsection."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6427) for the relief of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ARMY AND AIR FORCE NURSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9740) to provide for the relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all payments of longevity pay heretofore made to Army and Air Force nurses for service after April 15, 1947, and before October 1, 1949, are validated to the extent that those payments were based upon service performed by the persons concerned as nurses or as commissioned

officers of the Army Nurse Corps, Navy Nurse Corps, or Public Health Service. Any Army or Air Force nurse who has made a repayment to the United States of the amount so paid to her as longevity pay is entitled to be paid the amount involved, if otherwise proper.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller General of the United States, or his designee, shall relieve disbursing officers, including special disbursing agents, of the Army and the Air Force from accountability or responsibility for any payments described in section 1 of this act, and shall allow credits in the settlement of the accounts of those officers or agents for payments which appear to be free from fraud and collusion.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISSUE QUITCLAIM DEEDS TO STATES FOR CERTAIN LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2027) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue quitclaim deeds to States for certain lands.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall issue quitclaim deeds to the public-land States for all lands patented to such States under section 4 of the Carey Act of August 18, 1894 (43 U. S. C., sec 641). He shall also issue a patent for all unpatented public lands within each State now segregated under that act for which the State issued final certificates or other evidence of right prior to June 1, 1953, or as to which equitable claims to the lands accrued prior to that date (by reason of cultivation or improvement of the lands for agricultural development purposes) for conveyance to the holders of such rights or claims, or to their heirs, successors, or assigns.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall not issue such quitclaim deeds or patents to any State, however, unless that State files a proper application for the transfer of these lands within 3 years after the date of the enactment of this act.

SEC. 3. The application must include a list of all the lands which the State certifies should be transferred under the terms of section 1 of this act, the basis for the certification of each tract included, and a quitclaim or relinquishment of all right, title, and interest in the State to any and all other lands under the Carey Act. Such quitclaim or relinquishment by the State shall not affect any private rights obtained from the State prior to the enactment of this act.

SEC. 4. The quitclaim or relinquishment of all right, title, and interest by the State to any lands under this act shall not be effective until the Secretary has transferred the lands applied for under section 1 of this act. The Secretary shall provide for the administration and disposition under the public-land laws of the lands quitclaimed or relinquished by the States pursuant to this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANT PUBLIC LANDS TO LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3302) granting to the Las Vegas Valley Water District, a public corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nevada,

certain public lands of the United States in the State of Nevada.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby granted to the Las Vegas Valley Water District, a public corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nevada, all lands belonging to the United States situated in Clark County, State of Nevada, which may be necessary, as found by the Secretary of the Interior, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities for the development, production, storage, transmission, and distribution of water, including any or all of the following purposes:

Rights-of-way; buildings and structures; construction and maintenance camps; dumping grounds, flowage, diverting, or storage dams; pumping plants; canals; ditches; pipes, pipelines, flumes, tunnels, and conduits for conveying water for domestic, irrigation, household, stock, municipal, mining, milling, industrial, and other useful purposes; poles, towers, underground conduits, lines, and equipment for the conveyance and distribution of electrical energy; poles, underground conduits, and lines for telephone and telegraph purposes; roads, trails, bridges, tramways, railroads, and other means of locomotion, transmission, or communication; for obtaining stone, earth, gravel, and other materials of like character; or any other necessary purposes of said grantee, together with the right to take for its own use, from any public lands, within such limits as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, stone, earth, gravel, sand, and other materials of like character necessary or useful in the construction, operation, and maintenance of aqueducts, reservoirs, dams, pumping plants, electric transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines, roads, trails, bridges, tramways, railroads, and other means of locomotion, transmission, and communication, or any other necessary purposes of said grantee.

That there is hereby excepted and reserved unto the United States, from said grants, minerals, other than sand, stone, earth, gravel, and other materials of like character: *Provided, however,* That such minerals so excepted and reserved shall be prospected for, mined, and removed only in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

This grant shall be effective upon (1) the filing by said grantee at any time after the passage of this act, with the manager of the United States local land office in the district where said lands are situated, of a map or maps showing the boundaries, locations, and extent of said lands and of said rights-of-way for the purposes hereinabove set forth; (2) the approval of such map or maps by the Secretary of the Interior with such reservations or modifications as he may deem appropriate; (3) the payment of a price representing the fair market value for said rights-of-way and other lands, and also for stone, earth, sand, gravel and other materials of like character, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal, exclusive of any increased value resulting from the development or improvement of the lands by the grantee or its predecessors, or a reasonable rental, as the case may be: *Provided,* That said lands for rights-of-way shall be along such location and of such width, not to exceed 250 feet, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior may be required for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 2. Said grants are to be made subject to rights-of-way, easements, and permits heretofore granted or allowed to any person or corporation in accordance with any act or acts of Congress and subject to the rights of all claimants or persons who shall have filed or made valid claims, locations, or entries on or to said lands, or any part

thereof prior to the effective date of any conflicting grant hereunder, unless prior to such effective date proper relinquishments or quitclaims have been procured and caused to be filed in the proper land office.

SEC. 3. That, whenever the land granted herein shall cease to be used for the purposes for which it is granted, the estate of the grantee or of its assigns shall terminate and revert in the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "purposes" and insert "purposes only to the extent required for such development, production, storage, transmission, and distribution of water."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPACT BY LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RELATING TO SABINE RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3699) granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Louisiana and Texas and relating to the waters of the Sabine River.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have a brief explanation of what this bill proposes?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There are two bills, one a House bill and the other a Senate bill, I might say to the gentleman from Iowa. This is a compact between the States of Louisiana and Texas regarding the Sabine River. A report has been submitted to the Congress by the Army Engineers. There is no expenditure of public funds involved.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of the Congress is hereby given to the interstate compact relating to the waters of the Sabine River and its tributaries authorized by the act of November 1, 1951 (Public Law No. 252, 82d Cong., 1st sess.), which was signed by the representatives for the States of Louisiana and Texas and approved by the representative of the United States, at Logansport, La., on January 26, 1953, and thereafter ratified and approved by the Legislatures of the States of Louisiana and Texas, which compact reads as follows:

SABINE RIVER COMPACT

The State of Texas and the State of Louisiana, parties signatory to this compact (hereinafter referred to as "Texas" and "Louisiana," respectively, or individually as a "State," or collectively as the "States"), having resolved to conclude a compact with respect to the waters of the Sabine River, and having appointed representatives as follows:

For Texas: Henry L. Woodworth, interstate compact commissioner for Texas; and John W. Simmons, president of the Sabine River Authority of Texas;

For Louisiana: Roy T. Sessums, director of the Department of Public Works of the State of Louisiana;

and consent to negotiate and enter into the said compact having been granted by

act of Congress of the United States approved November 1, 1951 (Public Law No. 252; 82d Cong., 1st sess.), and pursuant thereto the President having designated Louis W. Prentiss as the representative of the United States, the said representatives for Texas and Louisiana, after negotiations participated in by the representative of the United States, have for such compact agreed upon articles as hereinafter set forth. The major purposes of this compact are to provide for an equitable apportionment between the States of Louisiana and Texas of the waters of the Sabine River and its tributaries, thereby removing the causes of present and future controversy between the States over the conservation and utilization of said waters; to encourage the development, conservation and utilization of the water resources of the Sabine River and its tributaries; and to establish a basis for cooperative planning and action by the States for the construction, operation and maintenance of projects for water conservation and utilization purposes on that reach of the Sabine River touching both States, and for apportionment of the benefits therefrom.

It is recognized that pollution abatement and salt water intrusion are problems which are of concern to the States of Louisiana and Texas, but inasmuch as this compact is limited to the equitable apportionment of the waters of the Sabine River and its tributaries between the States of Louisiana and Texas, this compact does not undertake the solution of those problems.

ARTICLE I

As used in this compact:

(a) The word "stateline" means the point of the Sabine River where its waters in downstream flow first touch the States of both Louisiana and Texas.

(b) The term "waters of the Sabine River" means the waters either originating in the natural drainage basin of the Sabine River, or appearing as streamflow in said river and its tributaries, from its headwater source down to the mouth of the river where it enters into Sabine Lake.

(c) The term "stateline flow" means the flow of waters of the Sabine River as determined by the Logansport gage located on the U. S. Highway 84, approximately 4 river miles downstream from the stateline. This flow, or the flow as determined by such substitute gaging station as may be established by the administration, as hereinafter defined, pursuant to the provisions of article VII of this compact, shall be deemed the actual stateline flow.

(d) The term "stateline reach" means that portion of the Sabine River lying between the stateline and Sabine Lake.

(e) The term "the administration" means the Sabine River Compact Administration established under article VII.

(f) The term "domestic use" means the use of water by an individual, or by a family unit or household for drinking, cooking, laundering, sanitation, and other personal comforts and necessities; and for the irrigation of an area not to exceed 1 acre, obtained directly from the Sabine River or its tributaries by an individual or family unit, not supplied by a water company, water district or municipality.

(g) The term "stock water use" means the use of water for any and all livestock and poultry.

(h) The term "consumptive use" means use of water resulting in its permanent removal from the stream.

(i) The terms "domestic" and "stock water" reservoir" mean any reservoir for either or both of such uses having a storage capacity of 50 acre-feet or less.

(j) "Stored water" means water stored in reservoirs (exclusive of domestic or stock water reservoirs) or water withdrawn or released from reservoirs for specific uses and the identifiable return flow from such uses.

(k) The term "free water" means all waters other than "stored waters" in the stateline reach including, but not limited to, that appearing as natural streamflow and not withdrawn or released from a reservoir for specific uses. Waters released from reservoirs for the purpose of maintaining streamflows as provided in article V, shall be "free water." All reservoir spills or releases of stored waters made in anticipation of spills, shall be free water.

(l) Where the name of the State or the term "State" is used in this compact, it shall be construed to include any person or entity of any nature whatsoever of the States of Louisiana or Texas using, claiming, or in any manner asserting any right to the use of the waters of the Sabine River under the authority of that State.

(m) Wherever any State or Federal official or agency is referred to in this compact, such reference shall apply equally to the comparable official or agency succeeding to their duties and functions.

ARTICLE II

Subject to the provisions of article X, nothing in this compact shall be construed as applying to, or interfering with, the right or power of either signatory State to regulate within its boundaries the appropriation, use and control of water, not inconsistent with its obligations under this compact.

ARTICLE III

Subject to the provisions of article X, all rights to any of the waters of the Sabine River which have been obtained in accordance with the laws of the States are hereby recognized and affirmed; provided, however, that withdrawals, from time to time, for the satisfaction of such rights, shall be subject to the availability of supply in accordance with the apportionment of water provided under the terms of this compact.

ARTICLE IV

Texas shall have free and unrestricted use of all waters of the Sabine River and its tributaries above the State line subject, however, to the provisions of articles V and X.

ARTICLE V

Texas and Louisiana hereby agree upon the following apportionment of the waters of the Sabine River:

(a) All free water in the State line reach shall be divided equally between the two States, this division to be made without reference to the origin.

(b) The necessity of maintaining a minimum flow at the State line for the benefit of water users below the State line in both States is recognized, and to this end it is hereby agreed that:

(1) Reservoirs and permits above the State line existing as of January 1, 1953, shall not be liable for maintenance of the flow at the State line.

(2) After January 1, 1953, neither State shall permit or authorize any additional users which would have the effect of reducing the flow at the State line to less than 36 cubic feet per second.

(3) Reservoirs on which construction is commenced after January 1, 1953, above the State line shall be liable for their share of water necessary to provide a minimum flow at the State line of 36 cubic feet per second; provided, that no reservoir shall be liable for a greater percentage of this minimum flow than the percentage of the drainage area above the State line contributing to that reservoir, exclusive of the watershed of any reservoir on which construction was started prior to January 1, 1953. Water released from Texas' reservoirs to establish the minimum flow of 36 cubic feet per second, shall be classed as free water at the State line and divided equally between the two States.

(c) The right of each State to construct impoundment reservoirs and other works of

improvement on the Sabine River or its tributaries located wholly within its boundaries is hereby recognized.

(d) In the event that either State constructs reservoir storage on the tributaries below State line after January 1, 1953, there shall be deducted from that State's share of the flow in the Sabine River all reductions in flow resulting from the operation of the tributary storage and conversely such State shall be entitled to the increased flow resulting from the regulation provided by such storage.

(e) Each State shall have the right to use the main channel of the Sabine River to convey water stored on the Sabine River or its tributaries located wholly within its boundaries, downstream to a desired point of removal without loss of ownership of such stored waters. In the event that such water is released by a State through the natural channel of a tributary and the channel of the Sabine River to a downstream point of removal, a reduction shall be made in the amount of water which can be withdrawn at the point of removal equal to the transmission losses.

(f) Each State shall have the right to withdraw its share of the water from the channel of the Sabine River in the State line reach in accordance with article VII. Neither State shall withdraw at any point more than its share of the flow at that point except, that pursuant to findings and determination of the Administration as provided under article VII of this compact, either State may withdraw more or less of its share of the water at any point providing that its aggregate withdrawal shall not exceed its total share. Withdrawals made pursuant to this paragraph shall not prejudice or impair the existing rights of users of Sabine River waters.

(g) Waters stored in reservoirs constructed by the States in the State line reach shall be shared by each State in proportion to its contribution to the cost of storage. Neither State shall have the right to construct a dam on the State line reach without the consent of the other State.

(h) Each State may vary the rate and manner of withdrawal of its share of such jointly stored waters on the State line reach, subject to meeting the obligations for amortization of the cost of the joint storage. In any event, neither State shall withdraw more than its pro rata share in any one year (a year meaning a water year, October 1 to September 30) except by authority of the Administration. All jointly stored water remaining at the end of a water year shall be reapportioned between the States in the same proportion as their contribution to the cost of the storage.

(i) Except for jointly stored water, as provided in (h) above, each State must use its apportionment of the natural stream flows as they occur and there shall be no allowance of accumulation of credits or debits for or against either State. The failure of either State to use the streamflow or any part thereof, the use of which is apportioned to it under the terms of this compact, shall not constitute a relinquishment of the right to such use in the future; conversely, the failure of either State to use the water at the time it is available does not give it the right to the flow in excess of its share of the flow at any other time.

(j) From the apportionment of waters of the Sabine River as defined in this article, there shall be excluded from such apportionment all waters consumed in either State for domestic and stock water uses. Domestic and stock water reservoirs shall be so excluded.

(k) Each State may use its share of the water apportioned to it in any manner that may be deemed beneficial by that State.

ARTICLE VI

(a) The States through their respective appropriate agencies of subdivisions may construct jointly, or cooperate with any agency or instrumentality of the United States in the construction of works on the State line reach for the development, conservation and utilization for all beneficial purposes of the waters of the Sabine River.

(b) All monetary revenues growing out of any joint State ownership, title and interest in works constructed under Section (a) above, and accruing to the States in respect thereof, shall be divided between the States in proportion to their respective contributions to the cost of construction; provided, however, that each State shall retain undivided all its revenues from recreational facilities within its boundaries incidental to the use of the waters of the Sabine River, and from its severally State-owned recreational facilities constructed appurtenant thereto.

(c) All operation and maintenance costs chargeable against any joint State ownership, title and interest in works constructed under section (a) above, shall be assessed in proportion to the contribution of each State to the original cost of construction.

ARTICLE VII

(a) There is hereby created an interstate administrative agency to be designated as the "Sabine River Compact Administration" herein referred to as "the Administration".

(b) The Administration shall consist of 2 members from each State and of 1 member as representative of the United States, chosen by the President of the United States, who is hereby requested to appoint such a representative. The United States member shall be ex-officio chairman of the Administration without vote and shall not be a domiciliary of or reside in either State. The appointed members for Texas and Louisiana shall be designated within 30 days after the effective date of this compact.

(c) The Texas members shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of 2 years; provided, that 1 of the original Texas members shall be appointed for a term to establish a half-term interval between the expiration dates of the terms of such members, and thereafter one such member shall be appointed annually for the regular term. One of the Louisiana members shall be ex-officio the Director of the Louisiana Department of Public Works; the other Louisiana member shall be a resident of the Sabine Watershed and shall be appointed by the Governor of Louisiana for a term of 4 years; provided, that the first member so appointed shall serve until June 30, 1958. Each State member shall hold office subject to the laws of his State or until his successor has been duly appointed and qualified.

(d) Interim vacancy, for whatever cause, in the office of any member of the Administration shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as hereinabove provided for regular appointment.

(e) Within 60 days after the effective date of this compact, the Administration shall meet and organize. A quorum for any meeting shall consist of 3 voting members of the Administration. Each State member shall have 1 vote, and every decision, authorization, determination, order or other action shall require the concurring votes of at least 3 members.

(f) The Administration shall have power to:

(1) Adopt, amend and revoke bylaws, rules and regulations, and prescribe procedures for administration of and consistent with the provisions of this compact.

(2) Fix and determine from time to time the location of the Administration's principal office;

(3) Employ such engineering, legal, clerical and other personnel, without regard to the

civil service laws of either State, as the Administration may determine necessary or proper to supplement State-furnished assistance as hereinafter provided, for the performance of its functions under this compact; provided, that such employee shall be paid by and be responsible to the Administration and shall not be considered to be employees of either State;

(4) Procure such equipment, supplies and technical assistance as the Administration may determine to be necessary or proper to supplement State-furnished assistance as herein after provided, for the performance of its functions under this compact;

(5) Adopt a seal which shall be judicially recognized.

(g) In cooperation with the chief official administering water rights in each State and with appropriate Federal agencies, the Administration shall have and perform powers and duties as follows:

(1) To collect, analyze, correlate, compile and report on data as to water supplies, stream flows, storage, diversions, salvage and use of the waters of the Sabine River and its tributaries, and as to all factual data necessary or proper for the administration of this compact;

(2) To designate as official stations for the administration of this compact such existing water gaging stations (and to operate, maintain, repair and abandon the same), and to locate, establish, construct, operate, maintain, repair and abandon additional such stations, as the Administration may from time to time find and determine necessary or appropriate;

(3) To make findings as to the deliveries of water at State line, as hereinabove provided, from the streamflow records of the State line gage which shall be operated and maintained by the administration or in cooperation with the appropriate Federal agency, for determination of the actual State line flow unless the administration shall find and determine that, because of changed physical conditions or for any other reason, reliable records are not obtainable thereat; in which case such existing State line station may with the approval of the administration be abandoned and, with such approval, a substitute State line station established in lieu thereof;

(4) To make findings as to the quantities of reservoir storage (including joint storage) and releases therefrom, diversions, transmission losses, and as to incident streamflow changes, and as to the share of such quantities chargeable against or allocable to the respective States;

(5) To record and approve all points of diversion at which water is to be removed from the Sabine River or its tributaries below the State line; provided that, in any case, the State agency charged with the administration of the water laws for the State in which such point of diversion is located shall first have approved such point for removal or diversion; provided further that any such point of removal or diversion once jointly approved by the appropriate State agency and the administration, shall not thereafter be changed without the joint amendatory approval of such State agency and the administration;

(6) To require water users at their expense to install and maintain measuring devices of approved type in any ditch, pumping station or other water diversion works on the Sabine River or its tributaries below the State line, as the administration may determine necessary or proper for the purposes of this compact; provided that the chief official of each State charged with the administration of water rights therein shall supervise the execution and enforcement of the administration's requirements for such measuring devices;

(7) To investigate any violations of this compact and to report findings and recom-

mendations thereon to the chief official of the affected State charged with the administration of water rights, or to the Governor of such State as the administration may deem proper;

(8) To acquire, hold, occupy, and utilize such personal and real property as may be necessary or proper for the performance of its duties and functions under this compact;

(9) To perform all functions required of the administration by this compact, and to do all things necessary, proper, or convenient in the performance of its duties hereunder.

(h) Each State shall provide such available facilities, supplies, equipment, technical information, and other assistance as the administration may require to carry out its duties and function, and the execution and enforcement of the administration's orders shall be the responsibility of the agents and officials of the respective States charged with the administration of water rights therein. State officials shall furnish pertinent factual and technical data to the administration upon request.

(i) Findings of fact made by the administration shall not be conclusive in any court or before any agency or tribunal but shall constitute prima facie evidence of such facts.

(j) In the case of a tie vote on any of the administration's determinations, orders, or other actions subject to arbitration, then arbitration shall be a condition precedent to any right of legal action. Either side of a tie vote may, upon request, submit the question to arbitration. If there shall be arbitration, there shall be three arbitrators: 1 named in writing by each side, and the third chosen by the 2 arbitrators so elected. If the arbitrators fail to select a third within 10 days, then he shall be chosen by the representative of the United States.

(k) The salaries, if any, and the personal expenses of each member of the administration, shall be paid by the government which he represents. All other expenses incident to the administration of this compact and which are not paid by the United States shall be borne equally by the States. Ninety days prior to the regular session of the legislature of either State, the administration shall adopt and transmit to the Governor of such State for his approval, its budget covering anticipated expenses for the forthcoming biennium and the amount thereof payable by such State. Upon approval by its Governor, each State shall appropriate and pay the amount due by it to the administration. The administration shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements and shall include a statement thereof, together with a certificate of audit by a certified public accountant, in its annual report. Each State shall have the right to make an examination and audit of the accounts of the administration at any time.

(l) The administration shall, whenever requested, provide access to its records by the Governor of either State or by the chief official of either State charged therein with the administration of water rights. The administration shall annually on or before January 15 of each year make and transmit to the Governors of the signatory States, and to the President of the United States, a report of the administration's activities and deliberations for the preceding year.

ARTICLE VIII

(a) This compact shall become effective when ratified by the legislature and approved by the Governors of both States and when approved by the Congress of the United States.

(b) The provisions of this compact shall remain in full force and effect until modified, altered, or amended in the same manner as hereinabove required for ratification thereof. The right so to modify, alter, or amend this compact is expressly reserved. This compact

may be terminated at any time by mutual consent of the signatory States. In the event this compact is terminated as herein provided, all rights then vested hereunder shall continue unimpaired.

(c) Should a court of competent jurisdiction hold any part of this compact to be contrary to the constitution of any signatory State or of the United States of America, all other severable provisions of this compact shall continue in full force and effect.

ARTICLE IX

This compact is made and entered into for the sole purpose of effecting an equitable apportionment and providing beneficial uses of the waters of the Sabine River, its tributaries and its watershed, without regard to the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as an admission on the part of either State or any agency, commission, department, or subdivision thereof, respecting the location of said boundary; and neither this compact nor any data compiled for the preparation or administration thereof shall be offered, admitted, or considered in evidence, in any dispute, controversy, or litigation bearing upon the matter of the location of said boundary.

The term "State line" as defined in this compact shall not be construed to define the actual boundary between the State of Texas and the State of Louisiana.

ARTICLE X

Nothing in this compact shall be construed as affecting, in any manner, any present or future rights or powers of the United States, its agencies, or instrumentalities in, to, and over the waters of the Sabine River Basin.

In witness whereof, the representatives have executed this compact in three counterparts hereof, each of which shall be and constitute an original, one of which shall be forwarded to the Administrator, General Services Administration of the United States of America and one of which shall be forwarded to the Governor of each State.

Done in the city of Logansport, in the State of Louisiana, this 26th day of January 1953.

Henry L. Woodworth

HENRY L. WOODWORTH,

Representative for the State of Texas.

John W. Simmons

JOHN W. SIMMONS,

Representative for the State of Texas.

Roy T. Sessums

ROY T. SESSUMS,

Representative for the State of Texas.

Approved:

Louis W. Prentiss

LOUIS W. PRENTISS,

Representative of the United States.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved. This reservation shall not be construed to prevent the vesting of rights to the use of water pursuant to applicable law, and no alteration, amendment, or repeal of this act shall be held to affect rights so vested.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, S. 3699, granting consent of Congress to a compact between Texas and Louisiana, is a bill introduced by Texas Senators LYNDON B. JOHNSON and PRICE DANIEL and is identical to H. R. 9679, which I

introduced earlier and which was passed out of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on July 20, 1954.

This compact, providing a basis for the joint development and improvement of the great Sabine River watershed, was agreed upon by representatives from both Texas, Louisiana, and the United States Government. This fair-minded appropriation of waters and benefits from such development was recognized and the compact approved by the Legislature of the State of Texas and the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. Several days thereafter, H. R. 9679 was introduced.

The ultimate development of the Sabine River will encourage orderly progress and prosperity of the Sabine River watershed in both Louisiana and Texas. With adequate fresh water, there is no limit to the industrial growth of this great area, with its vast resources of natural gas, oil, timber, year-around weather conditions, and fine American citizens. This compact is a major step toward the development of that adequate fresh water supply for east Texas and will point the way to a comprehensive cooperative effort between Texas and Louisiana in improving and developing their tremendous fresh water assets.

Since the Senate has already passed Senate 3699, identical to H. R. 9679, I am going to request the Senate bill having passed the Senate and now having been adopted by the House, that H. R. 9679 be laid on the table.

The Sabine River Authority, its directors, officers, and sponsors, as well as the county officials and leaders in those counties lying within the watershed of the Sabine River, have all worked tirelessly and long in behalf of the project and I would like, at this time, to congratulate the House on its affirmative action encouraging the people of east Texas to continue their efforts to help themselves and thereby make their maximum contribution to the economy, prosperity, and well-being of these great United States.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to lay on the table H. R. 9679, which is a corresponding House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on January 26, 1953, at Logansport, in De Soto Parish, La.—which is in my district—representatives from the States of Louisiana and Texas entered into an agreement or compact between these two States for the development of the Sabine River. This river arises in Texas and, coursing its way southeastward, meets the Louisiana-Texas boundary line at Logansport, Louisiana, thence courses its way to the Gulf of Mexico, forming the western boundary line of the State of Louisiana and the eastern

boundary line of the State of Texas. It empties into the Gulf of Mexico through the Sabine Lake. For this reason, both States are vitally concerned with the development of this river.

Shortly after the compact was signed, the legislature of the State of Texas ratified the agreement. The State of Louisiana on the other hand failed to ratify the compact until three weeks ago when the legislature of Louisiana approved the agreement. The matter, therefore, comes before this committee for action under the Constitution of the United States, which authorizes Congress to approve interstate compacts.

On July 21, 1953, I introduced H. R. 6439, a bill to approve this compact. At that time, the State of Louisiana had not voted upon the agreement. The State of Texas had, however, already ratified it, and I introduced this bill for the purpose of presenting the matter to Congress and letting the people in both States have the opportunity of knowing what was occurring before the agreement was formally ratified. The legislature of Louisiana has just approved the agreement and it is now ready for ratification.

The Sabine River is one of the large rivers of the Southwest. At one time, it was navigable to what is now Logansport, and was an important artery of commerce. In recent years, there has been no use of this stream for navigation purposes up this far. Logansport, however, is in the congressional district which it is my privilege to represent in Congress, and I hope that by virtue of this compact ways will be found ultimately to make the river navigable again and restore waterborne commerce to the Sabine Valley in both Texas and Louisiana.

President Eisenhower made a strong statement recently at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress of which I am president, emphasizing the extreme importance of the proper use of our water resources. The water of the Sabine River will be made available by virtue of this compact for irrigation purposes. In both States at times the need of irrigation is extremely great. In north Louisiana during dry crop years, water is badly needed to prevent crop failures. In south Louisiana rice farmers are in need of water for irrigating rice. This crop, grown extensively in southwest Louisiana, needs a complete inundation of water to the extent of 3 or 4 inches for a number of weeks during each crop season. During this period, water must be taken from neighboring streams and used to cover the young rice plants completely. Reasonable use of water from the Sabine River will make possible for more extensive cultivation of rice and other crops, and will add greatly to the development of this section.

A year and one month after I had introduced my bill, H. R. 6439, my colleague from the State of Texas introduced the identical bill for the same purpose. This bill was identical to mine with three exceptions, all of which changes were made for the purpose of showing that the State of Louisiana had formally approved the Sabine compact agreement and that it was then ready

for submission to the United States Congress.

Both of these bills were presented to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. In the meantime, a Senate bill by Senator LYNDON JOHNSON, of Texas, has been introduced, and following the approval by the State of Louisiana of the compact agreement, this bill has passed the Senate.

In Louisiana, especially this portion of the State is a part which has been neglected in the course of its normal development. Properly laid plans supported by the two States, looking toward long-range improvements, may do much toward giving value to the lands, development to its industry, and make available a prosperous condition to the extent not heretofore seen in this section of the Southwest. I hope that the States of Texas and Louisiana will seize upon the opportunities presented by this compact. With proper planning and proper development the western part of Louisiana and the eastern part of Texas can be made to bloom like a rose. Fields now discarded as not tillable will be made to produce prolifically with proper handling of water from the Sabine watershed. Cotton, corn, oats, and cane can all use more abundant water supply at appropriate times in their cultivation. The cattle industry will get a boon from use of Sabine water. This new industry recently brought into Louisiana from Western States provides a variety for our agricultural program and an abundant supply of water for use by cattle is imperative. The area along the western side of the State will really profit by proper handling of this major problem.

Mr. Speaker, for this reason I, a Representative from the State of Louisiana, earnestly urge that this Congress pass this bill unanimously and that it go to the President for his signature within the next few days.

TEMPORARY RETIREMENT INCREASE MADE PERMANENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7785) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to make permanent the increases in regular annuities provided by the act of July 16, 1952, and to extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, but I would like to inquire of someone from the committee what the purpose of this bill is.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this bill is to make permanent the increase in civil-service retirement annuities provided by Public Law 555, 82d Congress, which was enacted July 16, 1952. This public law granted a temporary increase that has been extended from year to year and will expire June 30, 1955, unless this bill is passed. The increase provided applies to all annuities of \$2,160 or less which are increased by 25 percent, or \$324, whichever is the lesser. Under Public Law 555 the \$2,160

ceiling included annuity purchased by voluntary contributions. This bill bases the \$2,160 ceiling on the regular annuity only. However, the increase is computed on both the regular annuity and the annuity purchased by voluntary contributions. All increases provided by this bill are to be paid from the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

Section 3 of the bill is to bring the widow of a former longtime legislative employee under the provisions of Public Law 303, 83d Congress. This widow is the only person that will be benefited. Public Law 303 became effective on April 1, 1954. The legislative employee that I refer to died on March 7, 1954, after the bill that later became Public Law 303 had been passed by both the House and Senate, but before it went into effect. Section 3 of H. R. 7785 advances the effective date of Public Law 303 to March 6, 1954.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 8 (c) (1) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting the first proviso therein the following: "Provided further, That in any case where a retired employee is receiving an annuity computed as provided in section 4 and an annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10, the increase granted by this subsection shall be computed separately with respect to each such annuity, except that the aggregate increase in such present annuities shall not exceed the lesser of \$324 or 25 percent of the total of such present annuities."

SEC. 2. Section 8 (c) (2) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) The increases in annuity provided by this subsection shall be paid from the civil-service retirement and disability fund."

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month following the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

(1) Page 1, line 3, strike out beginning with the word "That" down through the period in line 3 on page 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 8 (c) (1) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by striking out the first and second provisos therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That such increase in annuity shall not exceed the smallest of the following amounts:

(1) \$324, (2) 25 percent of the annuity, including annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this act, as of August 31, 1952, or (3) the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this act, to \$2,160."

(2) Page 2, line 10 strike out beginning with "SEC. 3." down through the period in line 12 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 3. The amendment to section 12 (c) (1) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, made by the act of March 6, 1954, shall take effect as of March 6, 1954.

"SEC. 4. Except as provided in section 3 hereof, the amendments made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the sec-

ond calendar month following the date of enactment of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATENTS IN FEE TO MISSION INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8365) to confirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to allotments of lands of the Mission Indians in the State of California prior to the expiration of the trust period specified in the act of January 12, 1891, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the provisions of the act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, insofar as they have not hitherto been applicable, shall apply to patents in fee simple heretofore issued or hereafter to be issued under the act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California, approved January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. 712), as amended or supplemented.

(b) All patents in fee simple heretofore issued covering lands allotted under said act approved January 12, 1891, as amended or supplemented, are hereby ratified, confirmed and declared valid from the respective dates of such issuance, even though such patents might have been issued prior to the expiration of the trust period existing with respect to a trust patent.

(c) All conveyances heretofore made by patentees of lands included in fee simple patents heretofore issued covering lands allotted under said act approved January 12, 1891, as amended or supplemented, are hereby ratified, confirmed, approved, and declared valid, to the same extent as though this act had been in full force and effect at the time of the issuance of such patents.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS FOR CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8821) to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Catoctin recreational demonstration area, Frederick County, Md., for the purposes of consolidating Federal holdings therein.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings of land acquired for the Catoctin recreational demonstration area, Frederick County, Md., is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to obtain for the United States land and interests in lands held in private ownership within the established watersheds and boundaries of said recreational demonstration area by accepting from the owners of such privately owned land

complete relinquishment thereof, and the Secretary may grant to such owners in exchange therefor, in each instance, federally owned lands of approximately equal value now a part of the Catoctin recreational demonstration area, that he considers are not essential for the administration, control, and operation of the aforesaid recreational demonstration area. Any land acquired by the United States pursuant to this authorization shall become a part of the Catoctin recreational demonstration area upon the vesting of title in the United States, and shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TITLES 18 AND 28 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9821) to amend titles 18 and 28 of the United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the purpose of this act is to provide for orderly termination of Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

Sec. 2. Section 1162, title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words "except the Menominee Reservation" and the comma preceding those words.

Sec. 3. Section 1360, title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words "except the Menominee Reservation" and the comma preceding those words.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 1162, title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words 'except the Menominee Reservation' and the comma preceding those words."

"Sec. 2. Section 1360, title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words 'except the Menominee Reservation' and the comma preceding those words."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENEWAL OF STAR ROUTE AND SCREEN VEHICLE SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1244) relating to the renewal of star route and screen vehicle service contracts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the lady from New York or someone from the committee explain the purpose of the bill and its necessity?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced at the instance of the star route carriers. Under the present law, the Government may, in its discretion and in the interest of the postal service, in all cases of regular contracts, continue in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding 6 months. Where the contractor dies during the last 6 months of the contract, the 6

months' extension will not meet the present 1-year qualification.

This measure will give the same protection to subcontractors, who are in very many cases widows of deceased contractors, in cases where the contractor dies during the last 6 months of his contract.

This bill is also approved by the Post Office Department, and we have a letter to that effect. It is also approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and it will not increase expenses. The interest of our committee was particularly attracted toward it in that it would be of particular assistance and help to the widows of some contractors.

Mr. ASPINALL. Your committee reported it unanimously?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Unanimously, yes.

Mr. ASPINALL. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of the next to last paragraph of section 3951 of the revised statutes, as amended (39 U. S. C. 434) is amended by striking out the words "one year" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "6 months."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSPORTATION OF WATERBORNE CARGOES IN UNITED STATES-FLAG VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3233) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide permanent legislation for the transportation of a substantial portion of waterborne cargoes in United States-flag vessels.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the Commerce Department does not recommend enactment of this bill and requests that a study of the bill be made. The Budget concurs in the views of the Commerce Department. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

COMPENSATION RECEIVED IN VIOLATION OF THE DUAL COMPENSATION LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5718) to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States hereby waives all claims against any person arising out of the receipt by such person of compensation from the United States including Government owned or controlled corporations or from the government of the District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation, which has not been reported to the General Accounting

Office for collection within 6 years from the last date of any period of dual compensation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO VICKSBURG, MISS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9194) to provide for the conveyance of certain land owned by the Federal Government near Vicksburg, Miss., to Vicksburg, Miss.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey, for and in consideration of \$3,500 to the city of Vicksburg, Miss., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land, comprising approximately one and nine hundred fourteen one-thousandths acres (including accretions thereto, and any riparian rights appurtenant to such land) near the city of Vicksburg, Miss., more particularly described as parcels 1 and 2 as shown on an official map of the United States Department of the Interior, identified as "Drawing No. NMP-VIC, 2028-A," dated August 15, 1951, and consisting of four sheets carrying such identification.

Sec. 2. Funds obtained by the Secretary of the Interior from the conveyance of the land described in the first section of this act shall be retained in a special fund and may be used by him, without further authority, for the procurement by purchase only of additional property for the Vicksburg National Military Park within the limits of the park as authorized by the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "\$3,500" and insert "an amount equal to the reasonable appraised value thereof as determined by the Secretary."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLACK CANYON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, IDAHO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9630) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute an amendatory contract with the Black Canyon Irrigation District, Idaho, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] or some member of his committee about this bill? I notice the Department of the Interior recommends enactment. The Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the enactment. However, the question of the practicability of extending irrigation payments over an 86-year period has arisen. This bill extends payments over an 86-year period. Does not the gentleman think that is too long, and that it is too controversial a bill to be passed by unanimous consent?

Mr. BUDGE. In answer to the inquiry, the situation is simply this: The

Reclamation Act has been on the books now for some 50 years. There are a number of projects throughout the United States where for one reason or another the repayment has not been able to progress as rapidly as it was originally believed by the Bureau of Reclamation it would be. This does not happen to be in my congressional district but in the congressional district of my colleague from Idaho, but I am somewhat familiar with it. It simply is entering into a new contract, which is all the Federal Government is going to collect back from the people on the project. Unless a new contract is entered into the Federal investment, which has already been made and which is the debt which is owed the Federal Government, will have to be written off the books. This is the only way the Federal Government can get its money back.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. May I ask the gentleman this question: Is an 86-year period for the repayment unusual, or is it customary?

Mr. BUDGE. It is unusual. This relates only to the districts where for some reason or other there was difficulty in repayment. In many instances the Bureau of Reclamation made mistakes in the cost of the project and made mistakes in the amount of the water that would be available for the project. These things were built years ago. It just boils down to the fact that the Federal Government either collects its money over a longer period of years or else writes it off. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly anxious that this bill pass, because it is of vital importance to my friends and neighbors in my home county of Canyon in Idaho. I have just talked with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] and he has agreed to withdraw his objection made earlier. He now realizes that many farmers of the Black Canyon Irrigation District stand to lose their farms and their life's possessions if they are not given relief from the present heavy water assessment charges.

The Black Canyon Irrigation District is an old, well-established one. The original contract of October 1927 provided for the repayment of all irrigation costs by the water users. Since that time new requirements for power, flood control and irrigation have made necessary the reallocation of the project costs. Costs to water users have risen accordingly. This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to execute an amendatory contract which provides an economically sound adjustment.

The lands represented by the Black Canyon Irrigation District are in two divisions. The first contains 6,880 acres, and the second 53,000 acres. The pro-

posed amendatory contract leaves unchanged the remaining construction obligations payable by the water users in the First Division, and calls for the repayment of the remaining sum due the Government in 8 to 9 years. The construction obligation of the second unit is established by the contract at \$7,346,815, with annual payments of \$85,120. This will pay back the total cost of the second unit in 86 years.

These amounts are within the water users' ability to pay and at the same time are about as much as can be recovered under a fair and equitable contract. So as you can see the bill has the double objective of keeping the Government from losing money, and a number of farmers from losing their farms and homes. I am glad that it will now pass the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GAVIN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9397) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain property to the Panama Canal Company, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the Panama Canal Company, without exchange of funds, all or so much of the facilities, buildings, structures, improvements, and equipment comprising aids to navigation maintained by the Coast Guard at or on Roncador Cay, Serrana Banks, Quita Sueno Banks, Cristobal Mole, Cape Mala, Jicarita Island, and Morro Puercos Island, as may be mutually acceptable for transfer.

SEC. 2. Upon completion of any transfer authorized by this act, the functions of the Treasury Department concerning the pertinent aid to navigation and its jurisdiction over the side upon which the aid is located or transferred to the Panama Canal Company.

SEC. 3. Transfers made under this act shall be subject to the provisions of section 246 (b) of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as added by the act of June 29, 1948 (ch. 706, sec. 2, 62 Stat. 1076).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "side" and insert "site."

At the end of the bill, strike out the period and insert a comma and the following: "except so far as said section would require payment to be made for the transferred property and assets."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VINELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, KERN COUNTY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 550) to permit the United States of America to release reversionary rights in a thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one thousandths acre tract to the Vineland School Dis-

trict of the county of Kern, State of California.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolutions, as follows:

Whereas by quitclaim deed dated November 28, 1947, and recorded on December 10, 1947, in book 1341 of official records, page 424, in the office of the county recorder, Kern County, Calif., the United States of America granted to the Vineland School District, Bakersfield, county of Kern, State of California, a tract of land containing thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one-thousandths acres, more or less, together with the improvements and appurtenances, for use in maintaining and operating said property for public use as a public school; and

Whereas said quitclaim deed dated November 28, 1947, contains a provision for reversion of said property to the United States of America if the property ceases to be used for the purposes for which it was granted; and

Whereas the Vineland School District is making application to the State of California for a loan to construct further improvements and additions to the school buildings now located on said tract and it is necessary for the Vineland School District to secure a release of the aforementioned reversionary rights in order to obtain the loan; and

Whereas the United States of America holds an undivided interest in said reversionary rights and the director of the California State Department of Agriculture, as successor to the assets of the California Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, acting pursuant to the provisions of chapter 414, Laws of California, 1949, as amended by chapter 1179, Laws of California, 1951, and chapter 141, Laws of California, 1953, holds an undivided beneficial interest in said reversionary rights; and

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States is presently administering and holds title, as trustee, to the assets of the California Rural Rehabilitation Corporation under an agreement dated April 19, 1953, entered into between the United States of America and the director of the California State Department of Agriculture pursuant to the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act (Public Law 499, 81st Cong.; 40 U. S. C. 440): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That, upon the written consent of the director of the California State Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States is authorized and directed to convey, for a consideration of \$1, by quitclaim deed to the Vineland School District, Bakersfield, county of Kern, State of California, and its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest reserved or retained by the quitclaim deed from the United States of America to the aforesaid Vineland School District dated November 28, 1947, covering thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one-thousandths acres, more or less, and recorded on December 10, 1947, in book 1341 of official records, page 424, in the office of the county recorder, Kern County, Calif.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the title down to the resolving clause on page 2.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MERCHANT MARINE CHAPEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9115) to provide that contributions received

under Public Law 485, 80th Congress, for the construction of a merchant marine chapel shall be invested in Government obligations pending their use for such construction.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That funds accepted under Public Law 485, 80th Congress, as contributions to assist in defraying the cost of construction of the chapel provided for in that act shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds or other obligations of, or in bonds or other obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States, until such funds are needed for the purpose for which they were contributed. The yield obtained from such investments shall be considered to be a part of such funds.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8666) to authorize the Territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Territory of Alaska is authorized and empowered, notwithstanding any provision of the Organic Act of Alaska or any other act of Congress to the contrary, to borrow on the credit of the Territory from time to time such sums as may be necessary for public improvements including, without limitation, constructing, altering, and equipping schools, hospitals, colleges, offices, prisons, and other public buildings, and roads, water and sewer systems, wharves, docks, bridges, and other public facilities, and to issue therefor at such rates of interest as may be prescribed by Territorial law, negotiable bonds, the face amount thereof not to exceed \$10,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The faith of the Territory shall be solemnly pledged to the payment of all such debts.

Sec. 2. No such debt shall be contracted unless it shall be authorized by Territorial law for each public improvement to be distinctly specified therein. No such debt shall be contracted for a period longer than the probable life of the work or purpose for which the debt is to be contracted. A determination of such probable life provided by either a special or general law of the Territory in effect at the time the debt is contracted shall be conclusive.

Sec. 3. The bonds shall be serial bonds payable in annual installments, the first of any issue of which shall be payable not more than three years, and the last of which shall be payable before or upon the expiration of said probable life of the work or purpose but in no case more than thirty years, from the date of issue. Such bonds shall be sold at not less than their face amount, plus accrued interest. The privilege of paying all or any part of such obligations prior to the date on which the same shall be due shall be reserved to the Territory in such manner as may be prescribed by the laws authorizing the same. The Territorial Legislature may provide means and authority whereby any such debt may be refunded, in accordance with the privilege reserved to pay the same prior to the date payable, any such refunded debt to be payable in installments not less in amount than the installments provided in the debt so refunded.

Sec. 4. The obligations herein authorized shall be in such form or forms and denomination or denominations and subject to such

terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, and payment as may be prescribed by the laws authorizing the same, and shall be offered for sale on a competitive basis.

Sec. 5. The Territorial Legislature shall provide in the law authorizing any such debt or the issuance of any such obligations, and thereafter, for the payment of interest upon and installments of principal as the same shall fall due, by the levy of a tax sufficient therefor or otherwise, and appropriation therefor. If at any time the appropriation for payment of any such debt shall be insufficient, the Treasurer shall set apart from the first revenues thereafter received, applicable to the general funds of the Territory, such sum as may be sufficient for any such payment and make such payment on such debt.

Sec. 6. The Territory of Alaska is authorized and empowered, notwithstanding any provision of the organic act or any other act of Congress to the contrary, to borrow, in accordance with Territorial law providing therefor, such sums as may be necessary for emergencies, not to exceed a total at any time of \$200,000 and within the limitation hereinabove provided, when the legislature is not in session and when Territorial funds are not appropriated or available therefor, and to issue therefor at not less than par and at not more than the commercial interest rate, certificates of indebtedness, which shall be payable at such time, not later than one month subsequent to the date of convening of the succeeding regular session of the legislature, as the Territorial treasurer or other officer designated by such law may prescribe, subject to redemption prior to maturity. The term "emergencies" as used herein shall be defined by Territorial law and the Governor shall be empowered to apply, and shall determine the application of, such definition. The faith of the Territory shall be solemnly pledged to the payment of such certificates.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike all of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Page 3, line 22, strike the words "Sec. 6. The" and insert in lieu thereof the words "That the."

Page 4, lines 2 and 3, strike the words "at any time of \$200,000 and within the limitation herein above provided," and insert in lieu thereof the words "sum of \$200,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7569) to authorize the removal of a restrictive covenant on land patent No. 9628, issued to the board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association on January 18, 1929, and covering lots 5 and 6 of Waimea town lots, situated in the county of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, with the consent of the Governor of said Territory of Hawaii, be authorized to remove the following restriction contained in land patent No. 9628, so that the lands will be free of any such encumbrance:

"The land herein conveyed is sold subject to the condition that same is to be used for church and/or school purposes only, and in

the event of its being used for other than church and/or school purposes, this patent will immediately become void and the title to the whole of said land together with the improvements thereon shall without warrant or other legal process, immediately revert to and revert in the Territory of Hawaii."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION AT CHILOQUIN, OREG.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7290) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of certain public-school facilities on the Klamath Indian Reservation at Chiloquin, Oreg.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so to inquire what the policy is with respect to participating in the construction of schools insofar as these places near Indian reservations are concerned. It is my understanding, for instance, in Wisconsin if they are near a school district, the Government pays the school district a tuition fee for their students, but the Government does not construct the schools; or in other cases, they build the school for the Indians on the reservation. It seems to me to be rather peculiar policy to go in and build a public school building.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this is a little bit different. Ordinarily, the Federal Government constructs the schools themselves. However, in the case where the public school district constructs them, we generally are able to get help under Public Law 815. But in this instance, we cannot do that, because this district happens to be a frugal district. They have always been on a pay-as-you-go basis, and in order to be eligible for assistance under Public Law 815, the district must be in distressed financial circumstances. Consequently, this district cannot qualify for aid under Public Law 815. In this case, 60 percent of the children who attend this public school are Indian children. So the Federal Government is paying a proportionate amount of the cost of that school in replacing the old school built in 1923 in order that the Government will not have to have a segregated school.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I was wondering whether there was any restriction in this policy of passing a special bill to create a liability upon the Federal Government to participate in the construction of a school, which also will be used by the general public in that area. Have we done this in the past?

Mr. BERRY. We never have because in all instances before, either the school district was in bad shape and could qualify under Public Law 815 or else they constructed their own building and then we paid tuition or contracted for the payment of the tuition.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I wonder whether you are opening up an area here where you are going to have a number

of more or less private bills introduced for the purpose of having the Federal Government participate in the construction of a school for general purposes where they do not conform with a general building program, where we have agreed to go in and give aid for educational purposes in distressed areas, for instance.

Mr. BERRY. This is a special instance, because we hope to pass within the next 5 or 6 bills, a bill which provides termination for these Klamath Falls Indians.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is another thing I was going to say. There is another bill on the calendar, No. 530, where we terminate Federal supervision over these Indians. If we are going to terminate supervision over them so they are going to no longer be wards of the Government, then why do we at the same time enter into a contract to pay 60 percent of the cost of construction of the school in the area where these Indians will reside?

Mr. BERRY. It was thought it was a very good investment to pay this, because we are helping those people to build this school so that these Indian children can attend school. Sixty percent of the children enrolled are Indian children.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I have great confidence in the committee and in the gentleman, but it concerns me whether or not you are setting a policy that is going to be pretty hard to control, because wherever you have Indian reservations also generally in those areas the school districts have problems because of the fact that the tax base is generally not nearly as broad as in other areas, and they have difficulty in financing their schools, and they will be in here saying, "You did it for the Klamath Indians. Why don't you do it for us?"

Mr. BERRY. But here is 1 of 5 or 6 cases where we provide terminal legislation.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Well, you do not make this dependent upon the fact that the Indians are going to be removed from supervision?

Mr. BERRY. Not entirely, but that is one of the controlling features.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. If the gentleman will yield, we have had no other legislation before the committee like this, so that this does not set a policy. If these people are liberated, then it seems the Federal Government should give the local government some assistance so that these people can handle their problems and so that these children will have a place to go to school. It is not a policy that is being fixed by the committee.

Mr. BERRY. I might add that in these terminal legislation cases it is our thought that if we are going to do the kind of job that we want to do, we have to do everything we can to alleviate the impact on those local governments when we pass these terminal legislation bills.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I am not questioning that this is the desirable thing to do. If the gentleman says from his study that it is desirable, I will

accept his word. But I was just wondering how far we were going to go in this direction of taking care of cases on this basis.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$206,880 to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for assisting the Klamath County School District in constructing and equipping new public-school facilities, which shall include an elementary school site, school building, and necessary equipment, on the Klamath Indian Reservation at Chiloquin, Klamath County, Oreg.

Sec. 2. The expenditure of any money appropriated pursuant to the first section of this act shall be subject to the express conditions that (1) 40 percent of the cost of such facilities shall be paid by the Klamath County School District; (2) such facilities shall be available to all Indian children of the district on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition from Federal funds, as other children of the district; (3) the cost of preparing the plans and specifications for such facilities, to be furnished by the local or State authorities, shall be paid out of the appropriation authorized in this act in the same proportion as the building costs; (4) upon the approval of such plans and specifications by the Secretary of the Interior, the actual work shall proceed under the supervision of such local authority; and (5) payment for the work completed shall be made monthly on vouchers properly certified by the local officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR TAXATION BY STATE OF WYOMING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4770) to provide for taxation by the State of Wyoming of certain property located within the confines of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS ON AUTHORIZED FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS BY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS AND OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9981) to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL MONTH

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 340) designating the month of September 1955 as John Marshall Bicentennial Month, and creating a commission to supervise and direct the observance of such month.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I notice in this particular proposal there is no limitation on the amount of money that will be made available, whereas in the several other bills that follow of the same category there is such a limitation. Could the gentleman from Ohio explain why there is such a limitation in two and not in this particular bill?

Mr. McCULLOCH. The limitation on the authorization inadvertently was not carried in House Joint Resolution 340. I say "inadvertently" because that is the fact. The sponsor of the resolution and the Judiciary Committee would like the RECORD to show at this time that it is the understanding, the unanimous understanding that there will be no more than \$10,000 used under this authorization, and it is hoped as a matter of fact that no money will be used whatsoever, because the various bar associations of the country are interested in this celebration and it is felt that they will contribute all the money necessary for the plans. I would like to say that if there is any request by anyone to the Appropriations Committee for more than \$10,000, I hope it will not be granted.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in the light of the explanation of the gentleman from Ohio I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute an identical Senate resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 149, designating the month of September 1955 as John Marshall Bicentennial Month, and creating a commission to supervise and direct the observance of such month, for House Joint Resolution 340.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate resolution, as follows:

Whereas September 24, 1955, will mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall, who has been rightly called "the Great Chief Justice"; and

Whereas the work of John Marshall in expounding constitutional principles has been one of the most important factors in developing and maintaining the liberties of the people of the United States; and

Whereas a wider public knowledge and appreciation of the achievements of the great Chief Justice, John Marshall, is highly desirable in order to strengthen the moral, social, and political structure of our Nation, and as a means of helping to preserve and protect the lives, liberties, and property of all our people: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the month of September 1955 is hereby set aside and designated as "John Marshall Bicentennial Month," in

commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall, and in recognition of the vital part which he played in the development of our Nation. The President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon appropriate agencies and organizations throughout the United States to unite in observing such bicentennial month with suitable activities and ceremonies, and inviting all the people of the United States to join therein.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of John Marshall (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"), and to be composed of 19 members as follows:

(1) The President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex officio;

(2) Eight persons to be appointed by the President of the United States;

(3) Four Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate; and

(4) Four Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall have the duty of supervising and directing the observance of John Marshall Bicentennial Month, and shall prepare appropriate plans and programs for the celebration of such month, giving due consideration to any proposed plans and programs which may be submitted to it. The Commission shall receive and coordinate any plans which may be prepared by State and local agencies, and by representative civic bodies, in connection with the celebration of such month. The Commission shall submit to the Congress at the earliest practicable time a full report of its activities together with a detailed statement of the plans and programs to be used in such celebration.

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members. Members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such, but shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their duties under this joint resolution.

(b) The Commission may employ such administrative personnel, advisers, and clerical and other assistants as may be necessary to carry out its duties under this joint resolution.

SEC. 5. The Commission shall expire on December 31, 1955.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMEND ACT OF DECEMBER 3, 1942

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2389) to amend the act of December 3, 1942.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of December 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 1038; 33 U. S. C. 855a), is amended to read as follows:

"Commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who, in time of war or national emergency declared by the President, are assigned to duty on projects for the military departments in areas determined by the Secretary of Defense to be of immediate military hazard, shall, while on such duty, be entitled to the rights and benefits provided by law for officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who are actually transferred to the

service of the military departments: *Provided*, That the benefits of this section shall be applicable also to commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey serving in the Philippine Islands on December 7, 1941."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERMINATE SUPERVISION OVER KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2745) to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Klamath Tribe of Indians located in the State of Oregon and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask a few questions about this bill of some member of the committee.

I notice this bill provides for the creation of management specialists who are given control of the property of the tribe and of the disposition of that property. I want to know if that section has the approval and consent of the Klamath Indian Tribes and representatives of the tribe.

Mr. BERRY. I may say in answer to the gentleman's inquiry that each section of this bill has been gone over very carefully and approved by both groups of the tribe. The Indians of this reservation have been divided into two equal groups, for a number of years, now they have finally gotten together, worked out each section of this bill, and at the time of the hearings both came before the subcommittee and before the full committee and both groups were asked by the chairman if there was any objection to any of the provisions of this bill and if everything met with their full approval. Both groups were represented not only by their own representatives but also by their attorneys, before both the subcommittee and the full committee. So it does have the full approval of the Indians in every respect.

Mr. METCALF. In other words, this provision for management specialists which takes away from the tribe the power ordinarily given it to dispose of property and determine what property is to be sold, and so forth, is made with the full consent and approval of representatives of the tribe.

Mr. BERRY. That is right.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the purpose of this act is to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the trust and restricted property of the Klamath Tribe of Indians consisting of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, and of the individual members thereof, for the disposition of federally owned property acquired or withdrawn for the administration of the affairs of said Indians, and for a termination of Federal services furnished such Indians because of their status as Indians.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act:

(a) "Tribe" means the Klamath Tribe of Indians consisting of the Klamath and Mo-

doc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) "Lands" means real property, interests therein, or improvements thereon, and include water rights.

(d) "Tribal property" means any real or personal property, including water rights, or any interest in real or personal property, that belongs to the tribe and either is held by the United States in trust for the tribe or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States.

(e) "Adult" means a member of the tribe who has attained the age of 21 years.

SEC. 3. At midnight of the date of enactment of this act the roll of the tribe shall be closed and no child born thereafter shall be eligible for enrollment: *Provided*, That the tribe shall have a period of 6 months from the date of this act in which to prepare and submit to the Secretary a proposed roll of the members of the tribe living on the date of this act, which shall be published in the Federal Register. If the tribe fails to submit such roll within the time specified in this section, the Secretary shall prepare a proposed roll for the tribe, which shall be published in the Federal Register. Any person claiming membership rights in the tribe or an interest in its assets, or a representative of the Secretary on behalf of any such person, may, within 90 days from the date of publication of the proposed roll, file an appeal with the Secretary contesting the inclusion or omission of the name of any person on or from such roll. The Secretary shall review such appeals and his decisions thereon shall be final and conclusive. After disposition of all such appeals, the roll of the tribe shall be published in the Federal Register, and such roll shall be final for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 4. Upon publication in the Federal Register of the final roll as provided in section 3 of this act, the rights or beneficial interests in tribal property of each person whose name appears on the roll shall constitute personal property which may be inherited or bequeathed, but shall not otherwise be subject to alienation or encumbrance before the transfer of title to such tribal property as provided in section 7 of this act without the approval of the Secretary. Any contract made in violation of this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 5. (a) The tribe is authorized to select and retain the services of qualified management specialists, including tax consultants, for the purpose of studying reservation resources on the Klamath Reservation and making such reports or recommendations, including appraisals of Klamath tribal property, as may be desired by the tribe, and to make other studies and reports as may be deemed necessary and desirable by the tribe in connection with the termination of Federal supervision as provided for hereafter. Such reports should include, but not limited to, the feasibility of a continuation of the practice of sustained yield management of the Klamath Indian Forest, and shall be completed not later than 2 years from the date of enactment of this act. Such specialists are to be retained under contracts entered into between them and authorized representatives of the tribe, subject to approval of the Secretary. Such amounts of Klamath tribal funds as may be required for this purpose shall be made available by the Secretary.

(b) The tribe shall have a period not to exceed 3 years from the date of this act to prepare and submit to the Secretary a plan for future control of the tribal property when title is transferred as provided in section 7 of this act. The Secretary is authorized to provide such assistance as may be available and as may be requested by officials of the tribe in the formulation of such plan or plans, including necessary consultations

with representatives of Federal departments and agencies, officials of the State of Oregon and political subdivisions thereof, and members of the tribe.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to pay from such funds as are deposited to the credit of the tribe in the Treasury of the United States \$250 to each member of the tribe on the rolls of the tribe on the date of this act. Any other person whose application for enrollment on the rolls of the tribe is subsequently approved, pursuant to the terms of section 3 hereof, shall, after enrollment, be paid a like sum of \$250: *Provided*, That such payments shall be made first from the capital reserve fund created by the act of August 28, 1937 (25 U. S. C., sec. 530).

SEC. 7. (a) Upon request of the tribe, approved by a majority of the adult members thereof voting in a referendum called by the Secretary, the Secretary is authorized to transfer within 4 years from the date of this act to a corporation or other legal entity organized by the tribe in a form satisfactory to the Secretary title to all or any part of the tribal property, real and personal, or to transfer to one or more trustees designated by the tribe and approved by the Secretary title to all or any part of such property to be held in trust for management or liquidation purposes under such terms and conditions as may be specified by the tribe and approved by the Secretary.

(b) Title to any tribal property that is not transferred in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be transferred by the Secretary to one or more trustees designated by him for the liquidation and distribution of assets among the members of the tribe under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*, That the trust agreement shall provide for the termination of the trust not more than 3 years from the date of such transfer unless the term of the trust is extended by order of a judge of a court of record designated in the trust agreement: *Provided further*, That the trust agreement shall provide that at any time before the sale of tribal property by the trustees the tribe may notify the trustees that it elects to retain such property and to transfer title thereto to a corporation, other legal entity, or trustee in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, and that the trustees shall transfer title to such property in accordance with the notice from the tribe if it is approved by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall not approve any form of organization pursuant to subsection (a) of this section that provides for the transfer of stock or an undivided share in corporate assets as compensation for the services of agents or attorneys unless such transfer is based upon an appraisal of tribal assets that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(d) When approving or disapproving the selection of trustees in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, and when designating trustees pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary shall give due regard to the laws of the State of Oregon that relate to the selection of trustees, and shall require such trustees to provide a performance bond.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary is directed to reserve subsurface rights in tribal property, from any sale or division of such property, and to require any corporation trustee or trustees to whom title to tribal property is transferred to retain title to the subsurface rights in such property for not less than 10 years.

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to transfer within 4 years from the date of this act to each member of the tribe unrestricted control of funds or other personal property held in trust for such member by the United States.

(b) All restrictions on the sale or encumbrance of trust or restricted land owned by members of the tribe (including allottees, heirs, and devisees, either adult or minor) are hereby removed 4 years after the date of this act, and the patents or deeds under which titles are then held shall pass the titles in fee simple, subject to any valid encumbrances: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to subsurface rights in such lands, and the Secretary is directed to transfer such subsurface rights to one or more trustees designated by him for management for a period not less than 10 years. The titles to all interests in trust or restricted land acquired by members of the tribe by devise or inheritance 4 years or more after the date of act shall vest in such members in fee simple, subject to any valid encumbrance.

(c) Prior to the time provided in subsection (b) of this section for the removal of restrictions on land owned by more than one member of a tribe, the Secretary may—

(1) upon request of any of the owners, petition the land and issue to each owner a patent or deed for his individual share that shall become unrestricted 4 years from the date of this act;

(2) upon request of any of the owners, and a finding by the Secretary that partition of all or any part of the land is not practicable, cause all or any part of the land to be sold at not less than the appraised value thereof and distribute the proceeds of sale to the owners: *Provided*, That any one or more of the owners may elect before a sale to purchase the other interests in the land at not less than the appraised value thereof, and the purchaser shall receive an unrestricted patent or deed to the land; and

(3) if the whereabouts of none of the owners can be ascertained, cause such lands to be sold and deposit the proceeds of sale in the Treasury of the United States for safekeeping.

(d) The Secretary is hereby authorized to approve—

(1) the exchange of trust or restricted land between the tribe and any of its members;

(2) the sale by the tribe of tribal property to individual members of the tribe; and

(3) the exchange of tribal property for real property in fee status. Title to all real property included in any sale or exchange as provided in this subsection shall be conveyed in fee simple.

SEC. 9. (a) The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855), the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 678), and other acts amendatory thereto shall not apply to the probate of the trust and restricted property of the members of the tribe who die 6 months or more after the date of this act.

(b) The laws of the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia with respect to the probate of wills, the determination of heirs, and the administration of decedents' estates shall apply to the individual property of members of the tribe who die 6 months or more after the date of this act.

(c) Section 5 of the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 605), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. The Secretary is authorized, in his discretion, to transfer to the tribe or any member or group of members thereof any federally owned property acquired, withdrawn, or used for the administration of the affairs of the tribe which he deems necessary for Indian use, or to transfer to a public or nonprofit body any such property which he deems necessary for public use and from which members of the tribe will derive benefit.

SEC. 11. No property distributed under the provisions of this act shall at the time of distribution be subject to Federal or State income tax. Following any distribution of property made under the provisions of this act, such property and any income derived

therefrom by the individual, corporation, or other legal entity shall be subject to the same taxes, State and Federal, as in the case of non-Indians: *Provided*, That, for the purpose of capital gains or losses the base value of the property shall be the value of the property when distributed to the individual, corporation, or other legal entity.

SEC. 12. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 872, 873), and section 2 (a) of the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1253), are repealed effective on the date of this act. All loans made from the reimbursable loan fund established by section 2 of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 872), and all other loans made from Klamath tribal funds, including loans of livestock made by the tribes repayable in kind, are hereby transferred to the tribe for collection in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 13. (a) That part of section 5 of the act of August 13, 1914 (35 Stat. 687; 43 U. S. C. 499), which relates to the transfer of the care, operation, and maintenance of reclamation works to water users associations or irrigation districts shall be applicable to the irrigation works on the Klamath Reservation.

(b) Effective on the first day of the calendar year beginning after the date of the proclamation provided for in section 18 of this act, the deferment of the assessment and collection of construction costs provided for in the first proviso of the act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564; 25 U. S. C. 388a), shall terminate with respect to any lands within irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation. The Secretary shall cause the first lien against such lands created by the act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200, 210), to be filed of record in the appropriate county office.

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$89,212 for payment to the Klamath Tribe with interest at 4 percent annually as reimbursement for tribal funds used for irrigation construction operation and maintenance benefiting nontribal lands on the Klamath Reservation, such interest being computed from the dates of disbursement of such funds from the United States Treasury.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to adjust, eliminate, or cancel all or any part of reimbursable irrigation operation and maintenance costs and reimbursable irrigation construction costs chargeable against Indian owned lands that are subject to the provisions of this act, and all or any part of assessments heretofore or hereafter imposed on account of such costs, when he determines that the collection thereof would be inequitable or would result in undue hardship on the Indian owner of the land, or that the administrative costs of collection would probably equal or exceed the amount collected.

(e) Nothing contained in any other section of this act shall affect in any way the laws applicable to irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation.

SEC. 14. (a) Nothing in this act shall abrogate any water rights of the tribe and its members, and the laws of the State of Oregon with respect to the abandonment of water rights by nonuse shall not apply to the tribe and its members until 10 years after the date of the proclamation issued pursuant to section 18 of this act.

(b) Nothing in this act shall abrogate any fishing rights or privileges of the tribe or the members thereof enjoyed under Federal treaty.

SEC. 15. Prior to the transfer of title to, or the removal of restrictions from, property in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Secretary shall protect the rights of members of the tribe who are minors, non compos mentis, or in the opinion of the Secretary in need of assistance in con-

ducting their affairs, by causing the appointment of guardians for such members in courts of competent jurisdiction, or by such other means as he may deem adequate.

SEC. 16. Pending the completion of the property dispositions provided for in this act, the funds now on deposit, or hereafter deposited, in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribe shall be available for advance to the tribe, or for expenditure, for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the tribe and approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 17. The Secretary shall have authority to execute such patents, deeds, assignments, releases, certificates, contracts, and other instruments as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act, or to establish a marketable and recordable title to any property disposed of pursuant to this act.

SEC. 18. (a) Upon removal of Federal restrictions on the property of the tribe and individual members thereof, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a proclamation declaring that the Federal trust relationship to the affairs of the tribe and its members has terminated. Thereafter individual members of the tribe shall not be entitled to any of the services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians and, except as otherwise provided in this act, all statutes of the United States which affect Indians because of their status as Indians shall no longer be applicable to the members of the tribe, and the laws of the several States shall apply to the tribe and its members in the same manner as they apply to other citizens or persons within their jurisdiction.

(b) Nothing in this act shall affect the status of the members of the tribe as citizens of the United States.

SEC. 19. Effective on the date of the proclamation provided for in section 18 of the act, all powers of the Secretary or other officer of the United States to take, review, or approve any action under the constitution and bylaws of the tribe are hereby terminated. Any powers conferred upon the tribe by such constitution which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby terminated. Such termination shall not affect the power of the tribe to take any action under its constitution and bylaws that is consistent with this act without the participation of the Secretary or other officer of the United States.

SEC. 20. The Secretary is authorized to set off against any indebtedness payable to the tribe or to the United States by an individual member of the tribe or payable to the United States by the tribe, any funds payable to such individual or tribe, under this act and to deposit the amounts set off to the credit of the tribe or the United States as the case may be.

SEC. 21. Nothing in this act shall affect any claim heretofore filed against the United States by the tribe.

SEC. 22. Nothing in this act shall abrogate any valid lease, permit, license, right-of-way, lien, or other contract heretofore approved. Whenever any such instrument places in or reserves to the Secretary any powers, duties, or other functions with respect to the property subject thereto, the Secretary may transfer such functions, in whole or in part, to any Federal agency with the consent of such agency and may transfer such functions, in whole or in part to a State agency with the consent of such agency and the other party or parties to such instrument.

SEC. 23. The Secretary is authorized to issue rules or regulations necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, and may in his discretion provide for tribal referenda on matters pertaining to management or disposition of tribal assets.

SEC. 24. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed insofar as they affect the tribe or its members.

Effective on the first day of the fiscal year beginning after the date of the proclamation provided for in section 18 of this act, section 2 of the act of August 19, 1949 (63 Stat. 621, ch. 468) shall become inapplicable to the unrecouped balance of funds expended in cooperation with the school board of Klamath County, Oreg., pursuant to said act.

SEC. 25. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. Prior to the issuance of a proclamation in accordance with the provisions of section 18 of this act, the Secretary is authorized to undertake, within the limits of available appropriations, a special program of education and training designed to help the members of the tribe to earn a livelihood, to conduct their own affairs, and to assume their responsibilities as citizens without special services because of their status as Indians. Such program may include language training, orientation in non-Indian community customs and living standards, vocational training and related subjects, transportation to the place of training or instruction, and subsistence during the course of training or instruction. For the purposes of such program the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with any Federal, State, or local governmental agency, corporation, association, or person. Nothing in this section shall preclude any Federal agency from undertaking any other program for the education and training of Indians with funds appropriated to it.

With the following committee amendments:

Amendment 1: on page 3, beginning on line 23, strike all of section 5 and insert the following new language:

"SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to select and retain by contract, at the earliest practicable time after the enactment of this act and after consultation with the tribe at a general meeting called for that purpose, the services of qualified management specialists who shall—

"(1) cause an appraisal to be made, within not more than 12 months after their employment, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of all tribal property showing its fair market value by practicable logging or other appropriate economic units;

"(2) give each adult member of the tribe, immediately after the appraisal of the tribal property, an opportunity to elect for himself, and, in the case of a head of a family, for the members of the family who are minors, to withdraw from the tribe and have his interest in tribal property converted into money and paid to him, or to remain in the tribe and participate in the tribal management plan to be prepared pursuant to paragraph (5) of this subsection;

"(3) determine and select the portion of the tribal property which if sold at the appraised value would provide sufficient funds to pay the members who elect to have their interests converted into money, arrange for the sale of such property, and distribute the proceeds of sale among the members entitled thereto: *Provided*, That whenever funds have accumulated in the amount of \$200,000 or more, such funds shall be distributed pro rata to the members who elected to take distribution of their individual shares, and thereafter similar pro rata distribution shall be made whenever funds have accumulated in the amount of \$200,000 or more until all of the property set aside for sale shall have been sold and the proceeds distributed: *Provided further*, That any such member shall have the right to purchase any part of such property for not less than the highest offer

received by competitive bid, and to apply toward the purchase price all or any part of the sum due him from the conversion of his interest in tribal property: *Provided further*, That when determining and selecting the portion of the tribal property to be sold, due consideration shall be given to the use of such property for grazing purposes by the members of both groups of the tribe;

"(4) cause such studies and reports to be made as may be deemed necessary or desirable by the tribe or by the Secretary in connection with the termination of Federal supervision as provided for in this act; and

"(5) cause a plan to be prepared in form and content satisfactory to the tribe and to the Secretary for the management of tribal property through a trustee, corporation, or other legal entity.

"(b) Such amounts of Klamath tribal funds as may be required for the purposes of this section shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the expenses incident to the sale of property and the distribution of proceeds of sale pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection shall be charged exclusively to the interests of the members who withdraw from the tribe, and the expenses incurred under paragraphs (4) and (5) of this subsection shall be charged exclusively to the interests of the members who remain in the tribe, and all other expenses under this section shall be charged to the interests of both groups of members."

Amendment 2: On page 5, preceding line 1, insert the following new language:

"SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to execute any conveyancing instrument that is necessary or appropriate to convey title to tribal property to be sold in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 5 of this act, and to transfer title to all other tribal property to a trustee, corporation, or other legal entity in accordance with the plan prepared pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of section 5 of this act.

"(b) It is the intention of the Congress that all of the actions required by sections 5 and 6 of this act shall be completed at the earliest practicable time and in no event later than 4 years from the date of this act.

"(c) Members of the tribe who receive the money value of their interests in tribal property shall thereupon cease to be members of the tribe: *Provided*, That nothing shall prevent them from sharing in the proceeds of tribal claims against the United States."

Amendment 3: On page 5, line 1, strike the words "SEC. 6." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 7."

Amendment 4: Strike all of section 7 beginning on page 5, line 12, and strike everything through page 7, line 11.

Amendment 5: On page 8, line 4, at the end of the line, following the word "of" add the word "this."

Amendment 6: On page 10, beginning on line 20, strike all of section 12 and add the following new language:

"SEC. 12. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 872, 873), and section 2 (a) of the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1253), are repealed effective on the date of the transfer of title to tribal property to a trustee, corporation, or other legal entity pursuant to section 6 of this act. All loans made from the reimbursable loan fund established by section 2 of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 872), and all other loans made from Klamath tribal funds, including loans of livestock made by the tribe repayable in kind, shall be transferred to the tribe for collection in accordance with the terms thereof."

Amendment 7: On page 12, line 21, strike the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen."

Amendment 8: On page 15, line 3, strike the comma between the words "tribe" and "under."

Amendment 9: On page 15, line 6, strike all of section 21 and insert the following new language:

"Sec. 21. Nothing contained in this act shall deprive the tribe or its constituent parts of any right, privilege, or benefit granted by the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR AN INSPECTION STATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3239) to authorize conveyance of land to the State of California for an inspection station.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell at not less than the appraised value thereof to the State of California, and to convey by appropriate instrument, the following-described land:

Beginning at a three-fourths inch iron pipe on the westerly right-of-way line of California State Highway No. 395, said point of beginning more particularly described as being north forty-six degrees forty-six minutes fifty-three seconds east, four thousand two hundred ten and twenty-eight one-hundredths feet from the corner common to sections 32 and 33, township 43 north, range 13 east, and sections 4 and 5, township 42 north, range 13 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and north fifty-five degrees forty-two minutes west, fifty feet from station 214 on the center line of California State Highway No. 395, as shown on the accompanying map of the above-mentioned highway; thence, from said point of beginning north fifty-five degrees forty-two minutes west, one hundred thirty and fifteen one-hundredths feet to a three-fourths inch iron pipe on the easterly right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad; thence, north forty degrees four minutes east, along said right-of-way line seven hundred three and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to a three-fourths inch iron pipe; thence, south fifty-five degrees forty-two minutes east, fifty-nine and forty-eight one-hundredths feet to a three-fourths inch iron pipe in the westerly right-of-way line of California State Highway No. 395; thence south thirty-four degrees eighteen minutes west, seven hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the sale of the land shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Pitt River Indians under the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out the comma and the following: "as shown on the accompanying map of the above-mentioned highway."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION OVER THE PROPERTY OF THE ALABAMA AND COUSHATTA TRIBES OF INDIANS (TEXAS)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2744) to provide for the termination of Federal

supervision over the property of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Indians of Texas, and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, reserving that right to object, I wish to ask the committee if in this case there have been consultations and consent of the Indian tribes involved?

Mr. BERRY. There has been consultation and consent, and the State Legislature of the State of Texas passed a law to permit the passage of this sort of legislation so that the State, the Indians, and the local county organizations have all agreed.

Mr. METCALF. I thank the gentleman. I want to compliment the committee for providing what I believe is the proper kind of legislation in treating with this property and the bill having some recognition of the needs of the Indians.

Mr. BERRY. The gentleman will find on pages 8 and 9 of the report the resolution by the various organizations to carry out the effect of this bill.

Mr. METCALF. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if this bill might be placed at the end of the calendar? There are a few words I am interested in trying to work out. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF THE PROPERTY OF CERTAIN TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS LOCATED IN WESTERN OREGON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2746) to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of certain tribes and bands of Indians located in western Oregon and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the same question if there has been consent and consultation with these tribes before this bill was reported out of the committee?

Mr. BERRY. Consent, consultation and request by the Indians has been given and made for this specific legislation. These Indian people have been very anxious for several years that this sort of legislation be passed.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, my curiosity has been aroused from the questions that have been asked. There is a bill coming up under suspension later. I wonder if consultation and consent have been provided in that bill?

Mr. METCALF. For the information of the gentleman, the bill that is coming up later is a bill providing for extension work among Indians and transfer of that extension work from the Department of

Interior to the Department of Agriculture. There has not been consent and consultation with a good many tribes of Indians in reference to that transfer. Many Indians, including Indians in the State of Montana, have objected to such a transfer. The point I am trying to make in this colloquy with the gentleman from South Dakota is that these bills that are being considered are passed because they have the consent and consultation has been worked out with the representatives of the Indian tribes.

Mr. BERRY. That is correct. The only reason these bills are on the Consent Calendar is because they do have the complete consent and cooperation of the Indian tribes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Why would that not be true in connection with the other bill that is coming up later, the bill that will come up under suspension of the rules later today?

Mr. METCALF. The other day in reference to the Utah termination bill I told the committee I would be constrained to object to any bill that did not have the consent of the Indian tribes involved and did not have full protection of their interests.

Mr. McCORMACK. If there is an amendment put in the bill that will come up under suspension that is protective, as you say, of the Indians' rights or the rights of the Indians, the gentleman would have no objection to the bill?

Mr. METCALF. If I could offer an amendment to that effect I would be completely satisfied.

Mr. McCORMACK. Why does not the gentleman confer with the gentlemen on the other side? They might agree to an amendment, and then the move to suspend the rules and pass the bill could be done with the amendment. It all comes up under suspension. I suggest that the gentleman confer with those interested and you may agree on an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the purpose of this act is to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the trust and restricted property of certain tribes and bands of Indians located in western Oregon and the individual members thereof, for the disposition of federally owned property acquired or withdrawn for the administration of the affairs of such Indians, and for a termination of Federal services furnished such Indians because of their status as Indians.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this act:

(a) "Tribe" means any of the tribes, bands, groups, or communities of Indians located west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon, including the following: Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Alsea, Applegate Creek, Calapooya, Chaftan, Chempho, Chetco, Chetlesington, Chinook, Clackamas, Clatskanie, Clatsop, Clowewalla, Coos, Cow Creek, Eucches, Galic, Creek, Grave, Joshua, Karok, Kathlamet, Kusotony, Kwatami or Sixes, Lakmiut, Long Tom Creek, Lower Coquille, Lower Umpqua, Maddy, Mackanotin, Mary's River, Multnomah, Munsel Creek, Naltunnetunne, Nehalem, Nestucca, Northern Molalla, Port Orford, Pudding River, Rogue River, Salmon River, Santiam, Scoton, Shasta, Shasta Costa, Siletz, Siuslaw, Skilloot, Southern Molalla, Takeima,

Tillamook, Tolowa, Tualatin, Tutuni, Upper Coquille, Upper Umpqua, Willamette Tumwater, Yamhill, Yaquina, and Yoncalla;

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) "Lands" means real property, interest therein, or improvements thereon, and includes water rights.

(d) "Tribal property" means any real or personal property, including water rights, or any interest in real or personal property, that belongs to the tribe and either is held by the United States in trust for the tribe or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States.

SEC. 3. Within 90 days after the date of this act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register (1) a list of those tribes for which membership rolls will be required for the purposes of this act, and (2) a list of those tribes for which no membership rolls will be required for the purposes of this act. Each tribe on each list shall have a period of 6 months from the date of publication of the notice in which to prepare and submit to the Secretary a proposed roll of the members of the tribe living on the date of this act, which shall be published in the Federal Register. In the absence of applicable law, or eligibility requirements in an approved constitution, bylaws, or membership ordinance, eligibility for enrollment shall be determined under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. No person shall be enrolled on more than one tribal roll prepared pursuant to this act. If a tribe on list one fails to submit such roll within the time specified in this section, the Secretary shall prepare a proposed roll for the tribe, which shall be published in the Federal Register. Any person claiming membership rights in the tribe or an interest in its assets, or a representative of the Secretary on behalf of any such person, may, within 90 days from the date of publication of the proposed roll, file an appeal with the Secretary contesting the inclusion or omission of the name of any person on or from such roll. The Secretary shall review such appeals and his decisions thereon shall be final and conclusive. After disposition of all such appeals the roll of the tribe shall be published in the Federal Register and such roll shall be final for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 4. Upon publication in the Federal Register of the final roll as provided in section 3 of this act, the rights or beneficial interests in tribal property of each person whose name appears on the roll shall constitute personal property which may be inherited or bequeathed, but shall not otherwise be subject to alienation or encumbrance before the transfer of title to such tribal property as provided in section 5 of this act without the approval of the Secretary. Any contract made in violation of this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 5. (a) Upon request of a tribe, the Secretary is authorized within 2 years from the date of this act to transfer to a corporation or other legal entity organized by the tribe in a form satisfactory to the Secretary title to all or any part of the tribal property, real and personal, or to transfer to one or more trustees designated by the tribe and approved by the Secretary, title to all or any part of such property to be held in trust for management or liquidation purposes under such terms and conditions as may be specified by the tribe and approved by the Secretary, or to sell all or any part of such property and make a pro rata distribution of the proceeds of sale among the members of the tribe after deducting, in his discretion, reasonable costs of sale and distribution.

(b) Title to any tribal property that is not transferred in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be transferred by the Secretary to one or more trustees designated by him for the liquidation and distribution of assets among

the members of the tribe under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*, That the trust agreement shall provide for the termination of the trust not more than 3 years from the date of such transfer unless the term of the trust is extended by order of a judge of a court of record designated in the trust agreement; *Provided further*, That the trust agreement shall provide that at any time before the sale of tribal property by the trustees the tribe may notify the trustees that it elects to retain such property and to transfer title thereto to a corporation, other legal entity, or trustee in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, and that the trustees shall transfer title to such property in accordance with the notice from the tribe if it is approved by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall not approve any form of organization pursuant to subsection (a) of this section that provides for the transfer of stock or an undivided share in corporate assets as compensation for the services of agents or attorneys unless such transfer is based upon an appraisal of tribal assets that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(d) When approving or disapproving the selection of trustees in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, and when designating trustees pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary shall give due regard to the laws of the State of Oregon that relate to the selection of trustees.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to transfer within 2 years after the date of this act to each member of each tribe unrestricted control of funds or other personal property held in trust for such member by the United States.

(b) All restrictions on the sale or encumbrance of trust or restricted land owned by members of the tribes (including allottees, purchasers, heirs, and devisees, either adult or minor) are hereby removed 2 years after the date of this act and the patents or deeds under which titles are then held shall pass the titles in fee simple, subject to any valid encumbrance. The titles to all interests in trust or restricted land acquired by members of the tribes by devise or inheritance 2 years or more after the date of this act shall vest in such members in fee simple, subject to any valid encumbrance.

(c) Prior to the time provided in subsection (d) of this section for the removal of restrictions on land owned by more than one member of a tribe, the Secretary may—

- (1) upon request of any of the owners, partition the land and issue to each owner a patent or deed for his individual share that shall become unrestricted 2 years from the date of this act;

- (2) upon request of any of the owners and a finding by the Secretary that partition of all or any part of the land is not practicable, cause all or any part of the land to be sold at not less than the appraised value thereof and distribute the proceeds of sale to the owners: *Provided*, That any one or more of the owners may elect before a sale to purchase the other interests in the land at not less than the appraised value thereof, and the purchaser shall receive an unrestricted patent or deed to the land; and

- (3) if the whereabouts of none of the owners can be ascertained, cause such lands to be sold and deposit the proceeds of sale in the Treasury of the United States for safekeeping.

SEC. 7. (a) The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855), the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 678), and other acts amendatory thereto shall not apply to the probate of the trust and restricted property of the members of the tribes who die 6 months or more after the date of this act.

(b) The laws of the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia with respect to the probate of wills,

the determination of heirs, and the administration of decedents' estates shall apply to the individual property of members of the tribes who die 6 months or more after the date of this act.

SEC. 8. The Secretary is authorized, in his discretion, to transfer to any tribe or any member or group of members thereof any federally owned property acquired, withdrawn, or used for the administration of the affairs of the tribes subject to this act which he deems necessary for Indian use, or to transfer to a public or nonprofit body any such property which he deems necessary for public use and from which members of the tribes will derive benefits.

SEC. 9. No property distributed under the provisions of this act shall at the time of distribution be subject to Federal or State income tax. Following any distribution of property made under the provisions of this act, such property and any income derived therefrom by the individual, corporation, or other legal entity shall be subject to the same taxes, State and Federal, as in the case of non-Indians: *Provided*, That for the purpose of capital gains or losses the base value of the property shall be the value of the property when distributed to the individual, corporation, or other legal entity.

SEC. 10. Prior to the transfer of title to, or the removal of restrictions from, property in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Secretary shall protect the rights of members of the tribes who are minors, non compos mentis, or in the opinion of the Secretary in need of assistance in conducting their affairs by causing the appointment of guardians for such members in courts of competent jurisdiction, or by such other means as he may deem adequate.

SEC. 11. Pending the completion of the property dispositions provided for in this act, the funds now on deposit, or hereafter deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a tribe shall be available for advance to the tribe, or for expenditure, for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the tribe and approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 12. The Secretary shall have authority to execute such patents, deeds, assignments, releases, certificates, contracts, and other instruments as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act, or to establish a marketable and recordable title to any property disposed of pursuant to this act.

SEC. 13. (a) Upon removal of Federal restrictions on the property of each tribe and individual members thereof, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a proclamation declaring that the Federal trust relationship to the affairs of the tribe and its members has terminated. Thereafter individual members of the tribe shall not be entitled to any of the services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians, all statutes of the United States which affect Indians because of their status as Indians, excluding statutes that specifically refer to the tribe and its members, shall no longer be applicable to the members of the tribe, and the laws of the several States shall apply to the tribe and its members in the same manner as they apply to other citizens or persons within their jurisdiction.

(b) Nothing in this act shall affect the status of the members of a tribe as citizens of the United States, or shall affect their rights, privileges, immunities, and obligations as such citizens.

(c) Prior to the issuance of a proclamation in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Secretary is authorized to undertake, within the limits of available appropriations, a special program of education and training designed to help the members of the tribe to earn a livelihood, to conduct their own affairs, and to assume their responsibilities as citizens without special

services because of their status as Indians. Such program may include language training, orientation in non-Indian community customs and living standards, vocational training and related subjects, transportation to the place of training or instruction, and subsistence during the course of training or instruction. For the purposes of such program the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with any Federal, State, or local governmental agency, corporation, association, or person. Nothing in this section shall preclude any Federal agency from undertaking any other program for the education and training of Indians with funds appropriated to it.

Sec. 14. (a) Effective on the date of the proclamation provided for in section 13 of this act, the corporate charter of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, Oreg., issued pursuant to the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended, and ratified by the Community on August 22, 1936, is hereby revoked.

(b) Effective on the date of the proclamation provided for in section 13 of this act, all powers of the Secretary or other officer of the United States to take, review, or approve any action under the constitution and bylaws of the tribe are hereby terminated. Any powers conferred upon the tribe by such constitution which are inconsistent with the provisions of the act are hereby terminated. Such termination shall not affect the power of the tribe to take any action under its constitution and bylaws that is consistent with this act without the participation of the Secretary or other officer of the United States.

Sec. 15. The Secretary is authorized to set off against any indebtedness payable to the tribe or to the United States by an individual member of the tribe, or payable to the United States by the tribe any funds payable to such individual or tribe under this act and to deposit the amount set off to the credit of the tribe or to the United States as the case may be.

Sec. 16. Nothing in this act shall affect any claim heretofore filed against the United States by any tribe.

Sec. 17. Nothing in this act shall abrogate any valid lease, permit, license, right-of-way, lien, or other contract heretofore approved. Whenever any such instrument places in or reserves to the Secretary any powers, duties, or other functions with respect to the property subject thereto, the Secretary may transfer such functions, in whole or in part, to any Federal agency with the consent of such agency.

Sec. 18. The Secretary is authorized to issue rules and regulations necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, and may in his discretion provide for tribal referenda on matters pertaining to management or disposition of tribal assets.

Sec. 19. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed insofar as they affect a tribe or its members. The act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 948), as amended by the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 378), shall not apply to a tribe and its members after the date of the proclamation provided for in section 13 of this act.

Sec. 20. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 10, strike out all of subsection 13 (b), lines 15 to 18 inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the words:

"(b) Nothing in this act shall affect the status of the members of a tribe as citizens of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UTE INDIAN TRIBE OF THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3532) to provide for the partition and distribution of the assets of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah between the mixed-blood and full-blood members thereof; and for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the mixed-blood members of said tribe; to provide a development program for the full-blood members of said tribe; and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the purpose of this act is to provide for the partition and distribution of the assets of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Utah and Ouray Reservation in Utah between the mixed-blood and full-blood members thereof; for the termination of Federal supervision over the trust, and restricted property, of the mixed-blood members of said tribe; and for a development program for the full-blood members thereof, to assist them in preparing for termination of Federal supervision over their property.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this act—

(a) "Tribe" means the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah.

(b) "Full-blood" means a member of the tribe who possesses more than one-half degree of Ute Indian blood, excepting those who become mixed-bloods by choice under the provisions of section 4 hereof.

(c) "Mixed-blood" means a member of the tribe who possesses one-half degree or less of Ute Indian blood, and those who become mixed-bloods by choice under the provisions of section 4 hereof.

(d) "Secretary" means Secretary of the Interior.

(e) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah.

(f) "Asset" means any property of the tribe, real, personal or mixed, whether held by the tribe or by the United States in trust for the tribe, or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States.

(g) "Adult" means a member of the tribe who has attained the age of 21 years.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this act Ute Indian blood shall be determined in accordance with the constitution and bylaws of the tribe and all tribal ordinances in force and effect on the effective date of this act.

Sec. 4. Any member of the tribe whose name appears on the proposed roll of full-blood members as provided in section 8 hereof and any person whose name is added to such proposed roll as the result of an appeal to the Secretary may apply to the Superintendent to become identified with and a part of the mixed-blood group: *Provided*, That such application is made within 30 days subsequent to the publication of such proposed roll or in the event of an appeal within 30 days subsequent to notification of the decision on said appeal: *And provided further*, That before such transfer is made upon the official rolls the Secretary shall first certify that, in his opinion, such change in status is not detrimental to the best interest of the person seeking such change.

Sec. 5. Effective on the date of publication of the final rolls as provided in section 8

hereof the tribe shall thereafter consist exclusively of full-blood members. Mixed-blood members shall have no interest therein except as otherwise provided in this act.

Sec. 6. The mixed-blood members of the tribe, including those residing on and off the reservation, shall have the right to organize for their common welfare, and may adopt an appropriate constitution and bylaws which shall become effective when ratified by a majority vote of the adult mixed-blood members of the tribe at a special election authorized and called by the Secretary under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Such constitution may provide for the selection of authorized representatives who shall have power to take any action that is required by this act to be taken by the mixed-blood members as a group: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring said mixed-blood Indians to so organize if such organization is by them deemed unnecessary. In the event no such approved organization is effected, any action taken by the adult mixed-blood members, by majority vote, whether in public meeting or by referendum, but in either event, after such notice as may be prescribed by the Secretary, shall be binding upon said mixed-blood members of the tribe for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 7. The mixed-blood members of the tribe as a group may employ legal counsel to accomplish the legal work required on behalf of said group under the terms of this act, and for any other purpose by them deemed necessary or desirable; the choice of counsel and fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary until Federal supervision over all of the members of said group and their property is terminated in the manner provided in section 16 of this act.

Sec. 8. The tribe shall have a period of 30 days from the date of enactment of this act in which to prepare and submit to the Secretary a proposed roll of the full-blood members of the tribe, and a proposed roll of the mixed-blood members of the tribe, living on the date of enactment of this act. If the tribe fails to submit such proposed rolls within the time specified in this act, the Secretary shall prepare such proposed rolls for the tribe. Said proposed rolls shall be published in the Federal Register, and in a newspaper of general circulation in each of the counties of Uintah and Duchesne in the State of Utah. Any person claiming membership rights in the tribe, or an interest in its assets, or a representative of the Secretary on behalf of any such person, within 60 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register, or in either of the papers of general circulation, as hereinbefore provided, whichever publication date is last, may file an appeal with the Secretary contesting the inclusion or omission of the name of any person on or from either of such proposed rolls. The Secretary shall review such appeals and his decisions thereon shall be final and conclusive. After disposition of all such appeals to the Secretary, and after all transfers have been made pursuant to section 4 hereof the roll of the full-blood members of the tribe, and the roll of the mixed-blood members of the tribe, shall be published in the Federal Register, and such rolls shall be final for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 9. The business committee of the tribe for and on behalf of the full-blood members of said tribe, and the duly authorized representatives for the mixed-blood members of said tribe, acting jointly, are hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary, to sell, exchange, dispose of, and convey to any purchaser deemed satisfactory to said committee and representatives, any or all of the lands of said tribe described as follows, to wit:

Description	Section	Acres	Description	Section	Acres
Township 1 North, Range 1 East: NW/4 SW/4	35	40.00	Township 3 South Range 1 East: Lot 2; SE/4 NW/4; S/2 NE/4 N/2 SW/4; SW/4 NE/4; NW/4 SE/4 Lots 1, 2 & 3; NE/4 SW/4 E/2 NE/4	7 16 18 30	158.12 160.00 155.35 80.00
Township 1 North, Range 1 West: W/2 NE/4 SE/4 SW/4 NE/4 NW/4; N/2 SW/4	20 21 28	80.00 40.00 120.00	Total		553.47
Total		240.00	Township 3 South Range 2 East: Lot 8 SW/4 SW/4 SE/4 NW/4; E/2 SW/4	6 25 36	35.49 40.00 120.00
Township 2 North, Range 1 West: E/2 SW/4 NE/4	35	20.00	Total		195.49
Township 1 South, Range 1 West: NW/4 SE/4 Lot 3 S/2 NE/4; NE/4 SE/4; W/2 SW/4 NW/4; W/2 NW/4 SW/4 E/2 SE/4 E/2 NE/4 SE/4 SE/4 Lot 2 SW/4 NW/4; SW/4 SE/4 SW/4 NE/4	6 7 16 17 20 29 30 35 36	40.00 40.51 160.00 80.00 80.00 40.00 40.26 80.00 40.00	Township 3 South Range 1 West: N/2 SE/4 Lots 1-8, Incl. Lots 1-4, Incl; S/2 N/2 Lots 1-4, Incl; S/2 N/2 W/2 SE/4	3 22 23 24 25	80.00 331.46 338.28 341.20 80.00
Total		600.77	Total		1,170.94
Township 1 South, Range 2 West: NW/4 SW/4 S/2 NE/4; N/2 SE/4	12 14	40.00 160.00	Township 3 South Range 2 West: S/2 S/2 S/2 SE/4 SW/4 SW/4 W/2 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4; NW/4; SE/4 SW/4 SW/4 NE/4 NE/4 N/2 NE/4 N/2 NW/4 W/2 SW/4	9 7 8 15 16 17 18 21 24 33	160.00 80.00 40.00 80.00 360.00 40.00 40.00 80.00 80.00 80.00
Total		200.00	Total		1,040.00
Township 1 South, Range 3 West: SW/4 SE/4 NW/4 NW/4	8 16	40.00 40.00	Township 3 South Range 3 West: S/2 NW/4; NE/4 SW/4; N/2 SE/4 NW/4 SE/4; N/2 SW/4 All (Lots 1-4, Incl., E/2 W/2; E/2) SW/4 SW/4 E/2 SW/4 N/2 NW/4; S/2 NE/4; NE/4 SE/4 W/2 NE/4; NE/4 NW/4; Lot 1	2 17 19 20 21 29 30	200.00 120.00 633.87 40.00 80.00 200.00 158.66
Total		80.00	Total		1,432.53
Township 1 South, Range 8 West: W/2 SW/4 NE/4 SE/4 All All NE/4 NW/4 NE/4 SW/4 SW/4 NW/4	3 4 5 6 10 12 14	80.00 40.00 721.00 695.40 40.00 40.00 40.00	Township 3 South Range 4 West: SW/4 NW/4 S/2 SE/4; SE/4 SW/4; N/2 S/2 NE/4; NE/4; NW/4 SE/4 NE/4; W/2 NE/4; E/2 NW/4 E/2 NE/4	11 13 24 26 30	40.00 289.00 200.00 200.00 80.00
Total		1,656.40	Total		800.00
Township 2 South, Range 1 West: S/2 SW/4; SE/4 SE/4 Lot 3; SE/4 NW/4 Lots 1 & 2; E/2 NW/4; W/2 NE/4 NW/4 NW/4 SE/4 NE/4	1 4 7 12 13	120.00 81.28 237.78 40.00 40.00	Township 3 South Range 5 West: Lots 1 & 2; SE/4 NE/4 Lot 4; SW/4 NW/4; W/2 SW/4; SE/4 SW/4 S/2 NE/4; N/2 SE/4 NW/4; W/2 NE/4; SW/4; NW/4 SE/4 W/2 E/2 SW/4 NW/4; N/2 SW/4; SW/4 SW/4 E/2 NE/4	3 2 5 11 12 13 21 34	118.86 199.58 160.00 320.00 160.00 160.00 160.00 80.00
Total		519.06	Total		1,358.44
Township 2 South, Range 1 East: Lot 2; SE/4 NW/4	18	79.71	Township 3 South Range 7 West: Lots 3 & 4 S/2 NW/4 SW/4 E/2 SE/4; SW/4 SE/4; W/2 NW/4 E/2 NE/4; Lots 1 & 2	7 13 16 17 18	66.55 320.00 40.00 200.00 147.16
Township 2 South, Range 2 West: S/2 S/2 N/2	2 12	160.00 320.00	Total		773.71
Total		480.00	Township 3 South Range 8 West: E/2; NW/4; E/2 SW/4 S/2 S/2 SW/4 W/2 SE/4 Lot 3; SE/4 NW/4; NE/4 SW/4 SE/4 NE/4 S/2 NW/4 NW/4; SE/4 N/2 NE/4; SE/4 NE/4; SE/4; NE/4 NW/4 NE/4; S/2 S/2 W/2 NE/4; S/2 NW/4	35 1 2 3 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 27	560.00 160.00 160.00 80.00 120.04 160.00 80.00 320.00 320.00 480.00 320.00 160.00
Township 2 South, Range 3 West: E/2 NE/4 NE/4 SW/4; S/2 SE/4 NW/4 SW/4 Lots 1 & 2; E/2 NW/4; NE/4 Lot 2; SE/4 NW/4	17 19 29 30 31	80.00 120.00 40.00 316.36 78.40	Total		3,080.04
Total		634.76	Township 3 South Range 9 West: SW/4 NW/4; NW/4 SW/4	27	80.00
Township 2 South Range 4 West: SW/4 SW/4 SE/4 SW/4; SW/4 SE/4 W/2 NE/4 NE/4 N/2 SE/4 Lots 3 & 4; N/2 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4; N/2 SE/4; Lots 1 & 2	1 9 16 28 32 33 36	40.00 80.00 80.00 160.00 80.00 167.31 200.46	Township 4 South Range 2 West: Lot 3; NE/4 SW/4; N/2 SE/4 E/2 NE/4; SW/4 NE/4 E/2 NW/4; SW/4 NW/4 SE/4 NE/4; NW/4; NW/4 SW/4; N/2 SE/4 Lot 1 SE/4; S/2 NE/4; S/2 SW/4 S/2 W/2 SW/4 Lot 4	7 12 16 17 18 21 22 23 26	159.70 120.00 120.00 320.00 39.91 320.00 320.00 80.00 6.89
Total		807.77			
Township 2 South Range 5 West: NW/4 NE/4 NE/4 N/2 NE/4; SE/4 NE/4 W/2 NW/4; SE/4 NW/4; N/2 SW/4; SE/4 SW/4; S/2 SE/4 NW/4 SE/4	10 29 33 34 36	160.00 40.00 120.00 320.00 40.00			
Total		680.00			
Township 2 South Range 7 West: NE/4 SE/4; SW/4 SW/4 NE/4 NE/4; SW/4 NW/4; N/2 SW/4; SE/4 SW/4; W/2 SE/4; SE/4 SE/4 W/2 NE/4; SE/4 NE/4 N/2 NE/4 N/2 N/2; SE/4 NE/4	13 14 15 23 24	80.00 320.00 120.00 80.00 200.00			
Total		800.00			
Township 2 South Range 8 West: SE/4 SW/4	31	40.00			

Description	Section	Acres	Description	Section	Acres
Township 4 South, Range 2 West—Continued			Township 4 South, Range 9 West—Continued		
Lots 1-4, Incl.	27	26.59	N/2	17	320.00
Lots 1-4, Incl.	28	126.64	Lots 3 & 4; E/2 SW/4; SE/4	18	319.09
Lots 1-6, Incl.; NE/4; E/2 NW/4	30	475.16	Lots 1 & 2; E/2 NW/4; NE/4	19	319.37
Total		2,114.89	Total		4,358.46
Township 4 South, Range 3 West:			Township 4 South Range 10 West:		
Lot 10	2	40.90	S/2	13	320.00
E/2 NE/4; NE/4 SE/4	13	120.00	SE/4 NW/4; E/2 SW/4	17	120.00
Lots 1 & 2; N/2 SE/4; SW/4; N/2	25	622.29	NE/4 NW/4	20	40.00
All	26	640.00	Total		480.00
Lots 1-6, Incl.; NW/4 NW/4	35	237.96	Township 5 South Range 7 West:		
Lot 1	36	25.75	S/2 SW/4	35	80.00
Total		1,686.90	Township 5 South Range 9 West:		
Township 4 South, Range 4 West:			SE/4 NW/4; S/2 NE/4	34	120.00
S/2	25	320.00	SW/4 NW/4	35	40.00
Township 4 South, Range 8 West:			Total		160.00
N/2	29	320.00	Township 6 South Range 9 West:		
Township 4 South, Range 9 West:			SW/4 SE/4	5	40.00
S/2	9	320.00	W/2 NE/4; NW/4 SE/4	8	120.00
All	10	640.00	Total		160.00
All	11	640.00	Grand total		
S/2	12	320.00			27,043.34
N/2; N/2 S/2; SE/4 SE/4	13	520.00			
N/2	14	320.00			
N/2	15	320.00			
N/2	16	320.00			

All such sales, exchanges, or other dispositions shall be made upon such terms as said committee and said authorized representatives shall deem satisfactory and may be made pursuant to bids or at private sale, and all funds or other property derived from such sales, exchanges, or other dispositions shall be subject to the terms of this act. Consent by the tribal business committee and said authorized representatives to the sale, exchange, or other disposal of the lands herein described shall relieve the United States of any liability resulting from such sale, exchange, or other disposition. The tribal business committee and said authorized representatives are further authorized to sell or dispose of tribal assigned lands to the assignees thereof under such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the said tribal business committee and said authorized representatives with the assignees, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary.

Sec. 10. The tribal business committee representing the full-blood group, and the authorized representatives of the mixed-blood group, within 60 days after the publication of the final membership roll, as provided in section 8 hereof, shall commence a division of the assets of the tribe that are then susceptible to equitable and practicable distribution. Such division shall be by agreement between them subject to the approval of the Secretary. Said division shall be based upon the relative number of persons comprising the final membership roll of each group. After such division the rights or beneficial interests in tribal property of each mixed-blood person whose name appears on the roll shall constitute an undivided interest in and to such property which may be inherited or bequeathed, but shall be subject to alienation or encumbrance before the transfer of title to such tribal property only as provided herein. Any contract made in violation of this section shall be null and void. If said groups are unable to agree upon said division within a period of 12 months from the date of such commencement, or any authorized extension of said period granted within the discretion of the Secretary, the Secretary is authorized to partition the assets of the tribe in such manner as in his opinion will be equitable and fair to both groups. Such partition shall give rise to no cause of action against the United States and the costs of such partition shall be paid by the tribe. The Secretary is authorized to provide such reasonable assistance as may be requested by both groups, or by either group, in formulation and execution of a plan for the

division of said assets, including necessary technical services of Government employees at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and arranging for necessary consultations with representatives of Federal departments and agencies, officials of the State of Utah, and political subdivisions thereof, and members of the tribe. All unadjudicated or unliquidated claims against the United States, all gas, oil, and mineral rights of every kind, and all other assets not susceptible to equitable and practicable distribution shall be managed jointly by the Tribal Business Committee and the authorized representatives of the mixed-blood group, subject to such supervision by the Secretary as is otherwise required by law, and the net proceeds therefrom after deducting the costs chargeable to such management shall first be divided between the full-blood and mixed-blood groups in direct proportion to the number of persons comprising the final membership roll of each group and without regard to the number of persons comprising each group at the time of the division of such proceeds.

Sec. 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of existing law, the tribal funds now on deposit or hereafter deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribe or either group thereof, shall be available for advance to the tribe or the respective groups, or for expenditure, for such purposes, including per capita payments, as may be designated by the Tribal Business Committee for the full-blood members, and by the authorized agents of the mixed-blood members, and in either event subject to the approval of the Secretary: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of the expenditures and advances authorized by this section for the mixed-blood group shall not exceed 50 percent of the total funds of said mixed-blood group after such division, until said mixed-blood group has adopted a plan approved by the Secretary for termination of Federal supervision of said mixed-blood group, as required under section 13 hereof. After such termination of Federal supervision, per capita payments to the mixed-blood group shall not be subject to approval of the Secretary.

Sec. 12. Fifty percent of all per capita payments to any individual mixed-blood member made pursuant to any division or distribution hereunder shall have deducted therefrom any sum or sums of money owed by such member to the tribe, whether due or to become due, unless in the opinion of the Secretary said debts are not adequately secured in which event the entire per capita payment shall be subject to such offset. Any other division, partition, or distribution

of property to any individual mixed-blood member made pursuant to this act shall be subject to a mortgage to be made in favor of the tribe securing the payment of all sums of money owed by him to the tribe on the date of such division, partition, or distribution to such individual mixed-blood member. The Secretary shall require the execution of any mortgage required hereunder as a condition to any such division, partition, or distribution.

Sec. 13. After the adoption of a plan for the division of the assets between the two groups, a plan for distribution of the assets of the mixed-blood group to the individual members thereof shall be prepared and ratified by a majority of said group, within the period of 6 months from such adoption and presented to the Secretary for approval. The Secretary is authorized to provide such reasonable assistance, including necessary technical service of Government employees at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and arranging for necessary consultations with representatives of Federal departments and agencies, officials of the State of Utah and political subdivisions thereof, as may be required by the mixed-blood group in the preparation of such plan.

The plan for division of the assets among the members of the mixed-blood group may include:

(1) Complete disposition of all cash assets of said group, reserving, however, sufficient funds to cover—

(i) the proportionate share of said mixed-blood group in and to all expenses incurred in effecting the purposes of this act, including, but not limited to, the necessary expense incurred under sections 13 and 14 of this act;

(ii) the just and proportionate share of the mixed-bloods in the expense incurred in the prosecution of the claims of the tribe, or the bands thereof, against the United States; and

(iii) the determinable and estimated administrative costs and expenses of any mixed-blood organization authorized by this act, including lawful and reasonable salaries and fees of authorized agents, officers, and employees of said mixed-blood group.

(2) Partition of the lands of the mixed-blood group, excepting all gas, oil, and mineral rights, to corporations, partnerships, or other legal entities, and to trustees, and the individual members of said groups, quality and quantity relatively considered, according to the respective rights and interests of the parties, located so as to embrace, as far as practicable, any improve-

ments lawfully made by the person or persons receiving such land. The value of the improvements made, under a valid lease or assignment from the tribe, shall be excluded from the valuation in making allotments to the lessee or assignee, and the land must be valued without regard to such improvements unless the lease or assignment, under which said improvements were made, provided that such improvements should become the property of the tribe. In the making of any partition due consideration shall be given to all of the rights and interests of the person or persons receiving the property, and all of the rights and interests of the other members of the tribe. Two or more of the members of said mixed-blood group may obtain their share of property as tenants in common, as joint tenants, or in any other lawful manner when such members agree among themselves as to the manner in which they desire to receive such title. When it appears that an equitable partition cannot be made among the members of said mixed-blood group without prejudice to the rights and interests of some of them, and yet a partition is directed by the group, the members of said group may voluntarily determine compensation to be made by one party to another on account of the inequity. In all cases where equity is agreed upon by the members of said mixed-blood group, such compensatory adjustment among the parties, according to the principles of equity, must be approved by the Secretary. In the event of a failure to agree upon an equitable compensatory adjustment among the parties the Secretary shall make such adjustment and his decision shall be final.

(3) Organization of corporations for the grazing of livestock, handling of water and water rights, and the shares therein may be issued to the members of said group in proportion to their interests in the assets of such corporations. When, in the opinion of said mixed-blood group, it is to the best interest of said group to transfer a portion of the assets of said group to a corporation or other legal entity for any purpose, the Secretary is authorized to make such transfer.

(4) A transfer of assets to one or more trustees designated by said group who shall hold title to all or any part of the property of said group for management or liquidation purposes under terms and conditions prescribed by said mixed-blood groups. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfer, and approve the trustees, and the terms and conditions of the trust.

(5) Sale of any portion of the assets of said group subject to the approval of the Secretary. In addition to the sales herein otherwise authorized, authority is granted to the authorized representatives of said group to sell any property of said group when, in the opinion of the majority of said mixed-blood group, a practicable partition cannot be made, or for any other reason it is deemed to be the best interests of the group, and the proceeds of such sales shall be distributed equitably among the members of said mixed-blood group; after deducting reasonable cost of sale and distribution.

Sec. 14. In the event all the tribal assets, susceptible to equitable and practicable distribution, distributed to the mixed-blood group under the provisions of section 10 hereof, are not, within 7 years from the effective date of this act, distributed to the individual mixed-blood members as contemplated in the plan to be adopted in accordance with the provisions of section 13 hereof, so as to effectively terminate Federal supervision over said assets, then the Secretary shall proceed to make such distribution in a manner, in his discretion, deemed fair and equitable to all members of said group, or convey such assets to a trustee for liquidation and distribution of the net proceeds, or

convey such assets to the persons entitled thereto as tenants in common.

Sec. 15. Any member of the mixed-blood group may dispose of his interest in the tribal assets prior to termination of Federal supervision, subject to the approval of the Secretary. In the event a member of the mixed-blood group determines to dispose of his interest in any of said real property at any time within 10 years from the date of enactment of this act, he shall first offer it to the members of the tribe, and no sale of any interest, prior to termination of Federal supervision, shall be authorized without such offer to said members of the tribe in such form as may be approved by the Secretary. After termination of Federal supervision the requirement of such offer, in form to be approved by the Secretary, shall be a covenant to run with the land for said 10-year period, and shall be expressly provided in any patent or deed issued prior to the expiration of said period.

Sec. 16. (a) When any mixed-blood member of the tribe has received his distributive share of the tribal assets distributed to the mixed-blood group under the provisions of section 10 hereof, whether such distribution is made in part or in whole to a corporation, partnership, or trusteeship in which he is interested, or otherwise, the Secretary is authorized and directed to immediately transfer to him unrestricted control of all other property held in trust for such mixed-blood member by the United States, and shall further remove all restrictions on the sale or encumbrance of trust or restricted property owned by such member of the tribe, and Federal supervision of such member and his property shall thereby be terminated, except as to his remaining interest in tribal property in the form of any unadjudicated or unliquidated claims against the United States, all gas, oil, and mineral rights of every kind, and all other tribal assets not susceptible to equitable and practicable distribution, all of which shall remain subject to the terms of this act, notwithstanding anything herein contained to the contrary.

(b) Prior to the removal of restrictions in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) hereof on land owned by more than one person, the Secretary may—

(1) upon request of any of the owners, partition the land and issue to each owner an unrestricted patent or deed for his individual share, unless such owner is a full-blood member of the tribe or other Indian who owns trust or restricted property, in which event a trust patent or restricted deed shall be issued and such trust may be terminated or such restrictions may be removed when the Secretary determines that the need therefor no longer exists;

(2) upon request of any of the owners and a finding by the Secretary that partition of all or any part of the land is not practicable, cause all or any part of the land to be sold at not less than the appraised value thereof and distribute the proceeds of sale to the owners: *Provided*, That before a sale any one or more of the owners may elect to purchase the other interests in the land, or the tribe may elect to purchase the entire interest in the land, at not less than the appraised value thereof.

Sec. 17. No distribution of the assets made under the provisions of this act shall be subject to any Federal or State income tax: *Provided*, That so much of any cash distribution made hereunder as consists of a share of any interest earned on funds deposited in the Treasury of the United States shall not by virtue of this act be exempt from individual income tax in the hands of the recipients for the years in which paid. Property distributed to the mixed-blood group pursuant to the terms of this act shall be exempt from property taxes for a period of 7 years from the date of enactment of this act, unless the original distributee parts

with title thereto, either by deed, descent, succession, foreclosure of mortgage, sheriff's sale or other conveyance: *Provided*, That the mortgaging, hypothecation, granting of a right-of-way, or other similar encumbrance of said property shall not be construed as a conveyance subjecting said property to taxation under the provisions of this section. After 7 years from the date of enactment of this act, all property distributed to the mixed-blood members of the tribe under the provisions of this act and all income derived therefrom by the individual, corporation, or other legal entity, shall be subject to the same taxes, State and Federal, as in the case of non-Indians; except that any valuation for purposes of Federal income tax on gains or losses shall take as the basis of the particular taxpayer the value of the property on the date title is transferred by the United States pursuant to this act.

Sec. 18. The laws of the United States with respect to probate of wills, determination of heirship, and the administration of estates shall apply to the individual trust property of mixed-blood members of the tribe until Federal supervision is terminated. Thereafter, the laws of the several States, Territories, possessions and the District of Columbia within which such mixed-blood members reside at the time of their death shall apply.

Sec. 19. Nothing in this act shall affect any claim heretofore filed against the United States by the tribe, or the individual bands comprising the tribe.

Sec. 20. Nothing in this act shall abrogate any valid lease, permit, license, right-of-way, lien, or other contract heretofore approved.

Sec. 21. Nothing in this act shall abrogate any water rights of the tribe or its members.

Sec. 22. For the purposes of this act, the Secretary shall protect the rights of members of the tribe who are minors, non compos mentis, or, in the opinion of the Secretary, in need of assistance in conducting their affairs, by such means as he may deem adequate, but appointment of guardians pursuant to State laws, in any case, shall not be required until Federal supervision has terminated.

Sec. 23. Upon removal of Federal restrictions on the property of each individual mixed-blood member of the tribe, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a proclamation declaring that the Federal trust relationship to such individual is terminated. Thereafter, such individual shall not be entitled to any of the services performed for Indians because of his status as an Indian. All statutes of the United States which affect Indians because of their status as Indians shall no longer be applicable to such member over which supervision has been terminated, and the laws of the several States shall apply to such member in the same manner as they apply to other citizens within their jurisdiction.

Sec. 24. Within 3 months after the date of enactment of this act, the business committee of the tribe representing the full-blood group thereof shall present to the Secretary a development program calculated to assist in making the tribe and the members thereof self-supporting, without any special Government assistance, with a view of eventually terminating all Federal supervision of the tribe and its members. The tribal business committee, representing the full-blood group shall, through the Secretary of the Interior, make a full and complete annual progress report to the Congress of its activities, and of the expenditures authorized under this act.

Sec. 25. Nothing in this act shall affect the status of the members of the tribe as citizens of the United States, or shall affect their rights, privileges, immunities, and obligations as such citizens.

SEC. 26. The Secretary shall have authority to execute such patents, deeds assignments, releases, certificates, contracts, and other instruments, as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act, or to establish a marketable and recordable title to any property disposed of pursuant to this act.

SEC. 27. The Secretary is authorized to issue rules and regulations necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, and may, in his discretion, provide for tribal or group referenda on matters pertaining to management or disposition of tribal or group assets.

SEC. 28. Whenever any action pursuant to the provisions of this act requires the agreement of the mixed-blood and full-blood groups and such agreement cannot be reached, the Secretary is authorized to proceed in any manner deemed by him to be in the best interests of both groups.

SEC. 29. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed insofar as they affect the tribe or its members.

SEC. 30. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, lines 8 through 11, strike all of subsection (b) and insert the following new language:

"(b) 'Full-blood' means a member of the tribe who possesses one-half degree of Ute Indian blood and a total of Indian blood in excess of one-half, excepting those who become mixed-bloods by choice under the provisions of section 4 hereof."

Page 2, lines 12 through 15, strike all of subsection (c) and insert the following new language:

"(c) 'Mixed-blood' means a member of the tribe who does not possess sufficient Indian or Ute Indian blood to fall within the full-blood class as herein defined, and those who become mixed-bloods by choice under the provisions of section 4 hereof."

Page 18, line 21, strike the words "effective date of" and insert in lieu thereof: "date of enactment of."

Page 24, strike all of section 25 and insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 25. Nothing in this act shall affect the status of the members of the tribe as citizens of the United States."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY TO ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9582) to provide for the transfer of excess property to the Territorial Government of Alaska.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, or any other provision of law, transfers of property excess to the needs of Federal agencies may be made to the Territorial Government of Alaska at the request of the Governor of Alaska without reimbursement or transfer of funds when such excess property is found by the Governor to be for operations or activities of the Territorial Government.

SEC. 2. The terms "property" and "excess property," as used in section 1 hereof, shall have the meaning now or hereafter ascribed to them in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "That notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, or any other provision of law, surplus personal property may be disposed of until December 31, 1956, to the Territorial government of Alaska at the request of the Governor of Alaska without reimbursement or transfer of funds when such surplus personal property is found by the Governor to be essential for the operations or activities of the Territorial government."

"SEC. 2. The terms 'property' and 'surplus property', as used in section 1 hereof, shall have the meaning now or hereafter ascribed to them in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9988) for the relief of the Federal Republic of Germany.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to enable the Federal Republic of Germany to acquire and maintain a German Embassy in the District of Columbia, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$300,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5183) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby, conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States, notwithstanding any law, prior determination, statute of limitations, release, or prior acceptance of judgment of partial allowance, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans., against the United States on account of delinquent real-estate taxes for the tax years of 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947 assessed and levied against three tracts of land in sections 11 and 14 of township 28 south, range 1 east, of the sixth principal meridian, in Sedgwick County, Kans., constituting the aircraft factory and grounds, owned of record in such years by the Defense Plant Corporation and

the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and leased to the Boeing Airplane Co. and deeded on or about February 25, 1948, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the United States subject to unpaid taxes for said 4 years. Such court shall determine the amount of said taxes and interest thereon at the rate prescribed by the laws of Kansas for delinquent taxes, during the period to the 15th day of February 1948, and shall render judgment in favor of said Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans., and against the United States for that portion of the amount so determined which is in excess of the judgment in the amount of \$249,355.62 heretofore rendered by said court on July 15, 1952, in case No. 50117. The court shall have such jurisdiction if suit is instituted within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "Notwithstanding any law, prior determination, statute of limitations, or prior acceptance of judgment of partial allowance, the United States of America hereby accepts as a binding obligation and agrees to pay to the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans., from such funds as shall hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, the sum of \$259,925.09 as the unpaid balance of the base taxes assessed and levied for the tax years 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947, against three tracts of land in sections 11 and 14, of township 28 south, range 1 east of the sixth principal meridian in Sedgwick County, Kans., constituting the aircraft factory and grounds owned of record in such years by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and leased to the Boeing Airplane Co. and deeded on or about February 25, 1948, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the United States, subject to unpaid taxes for the years 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947.

"Payment of said sum shall be contingent upon and subsequent to the enactment by the Legislature of the State of Kansas of a law authorizing and directing the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans., to accept said amount as full payment of the unpaid balance of the base tax assessed and levied for the years aforesaid and as a release and forgiveness of all interests, penalties, liens, and charges on or in connection with said taxes."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 565) to amend the joint resolution providing for the membership of the United States in the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and authorize appropriations therefor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Public Resolution 42, 74th Congress, approved August 2, 1935, is amended to read as follows: "That in order to meet the obligations of the United States as a member of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State—

"(a) the sum of \$98,775 for payment by the United States of its assessed annual contri-

butions for the period beginning July 1, 1951, and extending through the fiscal year expiring June 30, 1954; and

"(b) such sums, not to exceed \$50,000 annually, as may be required thereafter for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Institute, as apportioned in accordance with the statutes of the Institute."

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 472) to establish a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 140, be considered in lieu of the House resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of 19 Commissioners as follows: The President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, all ex officio; and 8 persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, 4 Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and 4 Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to prepare plans and a program for signaling the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. In preparing such plans and program the Commission shall give due consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to it, and to take such steps as may be necessary to coordinate and correlate its plans with those prepared by State or civic bodies. If the participation of other nations in the commemoration is deemed advisable, the Commission may communicate to that end with the governments of such nations through the State Department.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall select a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members, and may employ, without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, such employees as may be necessary in carrying out its functions.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

SEC. 5. When the Commission has approved a plan of celebration, it shall submit it, insofar as it relates to the fine arts, to the Commission of Fine Arts for its approval.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall, on or before March 1, 1955, make a report to the Congress in order that further enabling legislation may be enacted.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

SEC. 8. The Commission shall expire upon the completion of its duties, but in no event later than January 11, 1958.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Senate Joint Resolution 140 be amended in accordance with the action of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House as indicated by the report accompanying House Joint Resolution 472.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments:

On page 2, line 13, after the words "nations," insert the words "through the State Department."

On page 3, line 5, substitute a comma for the period and insert the words "but in no event shall the sums hereby authorized to be appropriated exceed a total of \$10,000."

On page 3, line 9, substitute "1958" for "1959."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Joint Resolution 472 was laid on the table.

AMEND THE BANKRUPTCY ACT AS TO NOTICES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8210) to amend subdivision (b) of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, relating to discharges, and subdivision (b) of section 58 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, relating to notices.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (b) of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) After the filing fees required to be paid by this act have been paid in full the court shall make an order fixing a time for the filing of objections to the bankrupt's discharge which shall be not less than 30 days after the first date set for the first meeting of creditors. Notice of such order shall be given to all parties in interest as provided in section 58b of this act. If the examination of the bankrupt concerning his acts, conduct, and property has not or will not be completed within the time fixed for the filing of objections to the discharge the court may, upon its own motion or upon motion of the receiver, trustee, a creditor, or any other party in interest or for other cause shown, extend the time for filing such objections. Upon the expiration of the time fixed in such order or of any extension of such time granted by the court, the court shall discharge the bankrupt if no objection has been filed; otherwise, the court shall hear such proofs and pleas as may be made in opposition to the discharge, by the trustee, creditors, the United States attorney, or such other attorney as the Attorney General may designate, at such time as will give the bankrupt and the objecting parties a reasonable opportunity to be fully heard."

SEC. 2. Subdivision (b) of section 58 of the Bankruptcy Act as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) The court shall give at least 30 days' notice by mail of the last day fixed by its order for the filing of objections to a bankrupt's discharge (1) to the creditors, in the manner prescribed in subdivision (a) of this section; (2) to the trustee if any and his attorney, if any, at their respective addresses as filed by them with the court; and (3) to the United States attorney of the judicial

district wherein the proceeding is pending. The court shall also give at least 30 days' notice by mail of the time and place of a hearing upon objections to a bankrupt's discharge (1) to the bankrupt, at his last known address as appears in his petition, schedules, list of creditors, or statement of affairs, or, if no address so appears, to his last known address as furnished by the trustee or other party after inquiry; (2) to the bankrupt's attorney, if any, at his address as filed by him with the court; and (3) to the objecting parties and their attorneys, at their respective addresses as filed by them with the court."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 509) to establish the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 147, be considered in lieu of the House resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) there is hereby established a Commission to be known as the "Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of 11 members as follows:

(1) two members who shall be Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) one member who shall be a Member of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) one member from the Department of the Interior who shall be the Director of the National Park Service, or his representative, and who shall serve as executive officer of the Commission; and

(4) 7 members to be appointed by the President, of whom 3 members shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Governor of Virginia, 2 members shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc., and 2 members shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

(b) The President shall, at the time of appointment, designate one of the members appointed by him to serve as chairman. The members of the Commission shall receive no salary but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 2. The functions of the Commission shall be to develop and to execute suitable plans for the celebration in 1956, of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson in Staunton, Va. In carrying out these functions the Commission is authorized to cooperate with and to assist the commission established by the State of Virginia to plan a centennial celebration, in 1956, of the birth of Woodrow Wilson, and to invite all the people of the United States to join therein.

SEC. 3. The Commission may employ, without regard to civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, such employees as may be necessary in carrying out its functions.

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission is authorized to accept donations of money, property, or personal services; to cooperate with patriotic and historical societies and with institutions of learning; and to call upon other Federal departments or agencies for their advice and assistance in carrying out the purposes of this resolution. The Commission, to such extent as it finds to be necessary, may procure supplies, services, and property, and make contracts and may exercise those powers that are necessary to enable it to carry out efficiently and in the public interest the purposes of this resolution.

(b) Expenditures of the Commission shall be paid by the executive officer of the Commission, who shall keep complete records of such expenditures and who shall account also for all funds received by the Commission. A report of the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended, shall be furnished by the Commission to the Congress within 1 year following the celebration as prescribed by this resolution. The Commission shall terminate upon submission of its report to the Congress.

(c) Any property acquired by the Commission remaining upon termination of the celebration may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the National Park System or may be disposed of as surplus property. The net revenues, after payment of Commission expenses, derived from Commission activities, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,000 for travel expenses of the members of the Commission and for other expenses that may be incurred in developing suitable plans provided for herein, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution in accordance with such plans.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall expire on June 30, 1957.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Senate Joint Resolution 147 be amended in accordance with the action of the Committee on the Judiciary report of the House as indicated by the report to accompany House Joint Resolution 509.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out the word "nine" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

On page 1, line 9, strike out the words "One member who shall be a Member" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Two members who shall be Members."

On page 2, strike out all of lines 5 to 9, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

"(4) Seven members to be appointed by the President after consideration of such recommendations as may be made, upon the request of the President, by the Governor of Virginia as to three of such members, by the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc., as to two of such members, and by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation as to two of such members."

On page 2, line 23, after the name "Woodrow Wilson" insert a comma and the words "and to invite all the people of the United States to join therein."

On page 4, strike out all of lines 11, 12, and 13 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "no appropriation shall be deemed to be authorized herein to carry out the purposes of this resolution in accordance with such plans

unless an additional appropriation to carry out such purposes is expressly authorized by further legislation."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Joint Resolution 509 was laid on the table.

SALE OR PLEDGE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7326) to amend section 1721, title 18, United States Code, relating to the sale or pledge of postage stamps.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1721, title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 1721. Sale or pledge of stamps

"Whoever, being a postmaster or postal service employee—

"(1) uses or disposes of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards entrusted to his care or custody in the payment of debts or in the purchase of merchandise or other salable articles, or pledges or hypothecates the same, or sells or disposes of them except for cash;

"(2) sells or disposes of postage stamps or postal cards for any larger or less sum than the values indicated on their faces;

"(3) sells or disposes of stamped envelopes for a larger or less sum than is charged therefor by the Post Office Department for like quantities;

"(4) sells or disposes of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards at any point or place outside of the delivery of the office where such postmaster or other person is employed;

"(5) sells or disposes of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards, otherwise than as provided by law or the regulations of the Post Office Department; or

"(6) inflates or induces the inflation of the receipts of any post office or any station or branch thereof for the purpose of increasing the emoluments or compensation of the postmaster or any employee of any post office or any station or branch thereof,

Shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 1721, title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended as follows:

"In lines 2 and 3, strike out the words 'entrusted with the sale or custody of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards,' and insert in lieu thereof, 'knowingly and willfully:'

"In line 4, strike out the word 'then' and insert in lieu thereof 'postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards entrusted to his care or custody'.

"In line 18, after the word 'station' insert the words 'or branch'.

"In lines 18, 19, and 20, strike out 'or the allowances or facilities provided therefor, induces or attempts to induce any person to purchase at such' and insert in lieu thereof 'inflates or induces the inflation of the receipts of any'.

"In line 21, after the word 'station' insert the words 'or branch', and substitute a semicolon for the comma after the word 'thereof'.

"In lines 21, 22, and 23, strike out the words 'or from any employee of such post

office, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards'.

"In line 26, substitute a semicolon for the comma after the word 'Department'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION FOR ARSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7740) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to make it a criminal offense to move or travel in interstate commerce with intent to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for arson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1073 of title 18 of the United States Code, is amended by inserting "arson," after "weapon,"

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall take effect on the 30th day after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

On line 4, after the word "arson," insert the following: "punishable as a felony."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCORPORATING NATIONAL FUND FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7914) to incorporate the National Fund for Medical Education.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is on the Speaker's desk S. 1748, introduced by the late Senator Taft, similar in purport and effect to H. R. 7914.

I ask unanimous consent that S. 1748 be taken from the speaker's desk, that all after the enacting clause be stricken and that there be substituted in lieu thereof the language of the committee amendment to H. R. 7914.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons: Donald C. Balfour, Rochester, Minn.; Margaret Culkin Banning, Duluth, Minn.; E. N. Beesley, Indianapolis, Ind.; James F. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Elmer H. Bobst, New York, N. Y.; Henry C. Brunie, New York, N. Y.; Earl Bunting, Washington, D. C.; Carl Byoir, New York, N. Y.; Colby M. Chester, New York, N. Y.; Champ Carry, Chicago, Ill.; Paul F. Clark, Boston, Mass.; Lucius D. Clay, New York, N. Y.; S. Sloan Colt, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.; William E. Cotter, Scarsdale, N. Y.; C. R. Cox, New York, N. Y.; Howard S. Cullman, New York, N. Y.; Walter J. Cummings, Chicago, Ill.

Raoul E. Desvernine, Washington, D. C.; Michael Francis Doyle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Victor Emanuel, New York, N. Y.; Theodore R. Gamble, New York, N. Y.; Bernard F. Gimbel, Greenwich, Conn.; William B. Given, Jr., New York, N. Y.; David M. Heyman, New York, N. Y.; Oveta Culp Hobby, Houston, Tex.; Herbert Hoover, New York, N. Y.; B. Brewster Jennings, Glen Head, N. Y.; Eric A. Johnston, Washington, D. C.; Devereux C. Josephs, New York, N. Y.; Meyer Kestnbaum, Chicago, Ill.; Allan B. Kline, Chicago, Ill.; Edgar Kobak, New York, N. Y.

Frank H. Lahey, Boston, Mass.; Robert Lehman, New York, N. Y.; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York, N. Y.; Leroy A. Lincoln, New York, N. Y.; Ralph Lowell, Boston, Mass.; Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; Neil McElroy, Cincinnati, Ohio; George W. Merck, West Orange, N. J.; George G. Montgomery, San Francisco, Calif.; Seeley G. Mudd, Los Angeles, Calif.; Charles S. Munson, New York, N. Y.

Herschel D. Newsom, Washington, D. C.; Edward J. Noble, New York, N. Y.; William S. Paley, New York, N. Y.; Thomas I. Parkinson, New York, N. Y.; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Joseph M. Proskauer, New York, N. Y.; B. Earl Puckett, New York, N. Y.; Victor F. Ridder, New York, N. Y.; Owen J. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; Winthrop Rockefeller, New York, N. Y.; Anna M. Rosenberg, New York, N. Y.; T. J. Ross, New York, N. Y.; Howard A. Rusk, New York, N. Y.

Lester N. Selig, Chicago, Ill.; Eustace Seligman, New York, N. Y.; Spyros P. Skouras, New York, N. Y.; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Harold E. Stassen, Washington, D. C.; J. P. Stevens, Jr., New York, N. Y.; W. C. Stolk, New York, N. Y.; Juan T. Trippe, Greenwich, Conn.; Thomas J. Watson, New York, N. Y.; Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Whitney, New York, N. Y.; Robert E. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Robert W. Woodruff, Atlanta, Ga.; John S. Zinsser, Philadelphia, Pa.; and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name of the National Fund for Medical Education (hereinafter referred to as the corporation) and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession of the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

PURPOSES OF CORPORATION

SEC. 2. The purposes of the corporation shall be to promote and foster the following objectives:

- (1) The interpretation of the needs of medical education to the American public;
- (2) The encouragement of the growth, development, and advancement of constantly improving standards and methods in the education and training of all medical manpower in the Nation;
- (3) The preservation of academic freedom in the institutions of medical education and the aiding of these institutions in offering the equality of educational opportunity to all those who are qualified to seek to enter the medical profession.

USE OF INCOME AND ASSETS

SEC. 3. No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any of its members, directors, or officers, or to any individual, or be distributable to any of them during the life of the corporation or upon its dissolution or final liquidation. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the payment of compensation to officers of the corporation in amounts approved by the executive committee of the corporation.

NONPOLITICAL NATURE OF CORPORATION

SEC. 4. The corporation, and its officers and directors as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elected public office.

TRUSTEES

SEC. 5. The directors of the corporation shall be termed trustees, and the first board

of trustees shall consist of the 13 persons whose names and addresses are as follows: Earl Bunting, Washington, D. C.; Colby M. Chester, New York, N. Y.; S. Sloan Colt, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.; William E. Cotter, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Victor Emanuel, New York, N. Y.; William B. Given, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Herbert Hoover, New York, N. Y.; Devereux C. Josephs, New York, N. Y.; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York, N. Y.; Leroy A. Lincoln, New York, N. Y.; Eustace Seligman, New York, N. Y.; Juan T. Trippe, Greenwich, Conn.; John S. Zinsser, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

SEC. 6. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in New York City, N. Y., but the activities of the corporation shall not be confined to this place, but may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.

VOTING RIGHTS

SEC. 7. Each member of the corporation shall have the right to one vote at all meetings of the members of the corporation.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS ON DISSOLUTION OR LIQUIDATION

SEC. 8. Upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation, after the discharge of all outstanding obligations, the remaining assets, if any, of the corporation, shall be distributed in such manner as the board of trustees shall determine, subject to the provisions of section 3 above.

CORPORATE POWERS

SEC. 9. The corporation shall have power—

- (1) to have succession by its corporate name;
- (2) to sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;
- (3) to adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;
- (4) to choose such officers, managers, and agents as the business of the corporation may require;
- (5) to ordain and establish, by action of the board of trustees, bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America or any State in which such corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;
- (6) to contract and be contracted with;
- (7) to take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, subject, however, to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State;
- (8) to transfer and convey real or personal property; and
- (9) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, and issue bonds therefor, and secure same by mortgage subject in every case to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law.

LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS

SEC. 10. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AGENT

SEC. 11. The corporation shall have in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the corporation; and notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 12 (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance

with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than January 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

OFFICERS

SEC. 13. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a chairman of the board of trustees, a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and one or more assistant secretaries, and a treasurer and one or more assistant treasurers, and such other officers as shall be provided in the bylaws. The bylaws shall provide for the election of trustees annually at a meeting of the members of the corporation and for the election of the officers by the trustees.

BOOKS AND RECORDS

SEC. 14. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of accounts and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of trustees, and committees having any authority under the board of trustees; and it shall also keep at its principal office a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member entitled to vote or his agent or attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

PROHIBITION AGAINST ISSUANCE OF STOCK OR PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

SEC. 15. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock, nor to declare or pay any dividends.

LOANS TO OFFICERS OR TRUSTEES

SEC. 16. The corporation shall not make loans to its officers or trustees. Any trustee who votes for or assents to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or trustee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND OR REPEAL CHARTER

SEC. 17. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the following persons: Donald C. Balfour, M. D., Rochester, Minn.; Louis H. Bauer, M. D., Hempstead, N. Y.; Margaret Culkin Banning, Duluth, Minn.; E. N. Beesley, Indianapolis, Ind.; James F. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Eimer H. Bobst, New York, N. Y.; Earl Bunting, Washington, D. C.; Carl Byoir, New York, N. Y.; James L. Camp, Jr., Franklin, Va.; Champ Carry, Chicago, Ill.; Robert S. Cheek, Nashville, Tenn.; Colby M. Chester, New York, N. Y.; Frank A. Christensen, New York, N. Y.; Paul F. Clark, Boston, Mass.;

Lucius D. Clay, New York, N. Y.; S. Sloan Colt, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.; George H. Coppers, New York, N. Y.; William E. Cotter, Scarsdale, N. Y.; C. R. Cox, New York, N. Y.; Howard S. Cullman, New York, N. Y.; Walter J. Cummings, Chicago, Ill.; Willard K. Denton, New York, N. Y.; Raoul E. Desvernine, Washington, D. C.; Michael Francis Doyle, Philadelphia, Pa.;

"Victor Emanuel, New York, N. Y.; Peter M. Fraser, Hartford, Conn.; Bernard F. Gimbel, Greenwich, Conn.; William B. Given, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Robert M. Hanes, Winston-Salem, N. C.; David M. Heyman, New York, N. Y.; Oveta Culp Hobby, Houston, Tex.; Herbert Hoover, New York, N. Y.; B. Brewster Jennings, Glen Head, N. Y.; Eric A. Johnston, Washington, D. C.; Devereaux C. Josephs, New York, N. Y.; Meyer Kestnbaum, Chicago, Ill.; Edgar Kobak, New York, N. Y.; Allan B. Kline, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Lehman, New York, N. Y.; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York, N. Y.; Leroy A. Lincoln, New York, N. Y.; Ralph Lowell, Boston, Mass.; Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; Neil McElroy, Cincinnati, Ohio; George W. Merck, West Orange, N. J.; Don G. Mitchell, New York, N. Y.; George G. Montgomery, San Francisco, Calif.; Seeley G. Mudd, M. D., Los Angeles, Calif.;

"Charles S. Munson, New York, N. Y.; Herschel D. Newsom, Washington, D. C.; Edward J. Noble, New York, N. Y.; William S. Paley, New York, N. Y.; Thomas I. Parkinson, New York, N. Y.; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee, Alabama; Joseph M. Proskauer, New York, N. Y.; B. Earl Puckett, New York, N. Y.; Victor F. Ridder, New York, N. Y.; Owen J. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; Winthrop Rockefeller, Little Rock, Ark.; Anna M. Rosenberg, New York, N. Y.; T. J. Ross, New York, N. Y.; Howard A. Rusk, M. D., New York, N. Y.; Frank P. Samford, Birmingham, Ala.; Lester N. Selig, Chicago, Ill.; Eustace Seligman, New York, N. Y.; Spyros P. Skouras, New York, N. Y.; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., New York, N. Y.; George F. Smith, New Brunswick, N. J.; Harold V. Smith, New York, N. Y.; Harold E. Stassen, Washington, D. C.; John P. Stevens, Jr., New York, N. Y.; William C. Stolk, New York, N. Y.; Harvey B. Stone, M. D., Baltimore, Md.;

"Reese H. Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.; Juan T. Trippie, Greenwich, Conn.; Thomas J. Watson, New York, N. Y.; Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Whitney, New York, N. Y.; Robert E. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Woodruff, Atlanta, Ga.; Wilson W. Wyatt, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Zellerbach, San Francisco, Calif.; and John S. Zinsser, Philadelphia, Pa.; and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia, where its legal domicile shall be, by the name of the National Fund for Medical Education (hereinafter referred to as the corporation) and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House for debate, S. 1748, as amended by the language of H. R. 7914, as amended, would grant to the National Fund for Medical Education, to which, for the sake of brevity, I will hereinafter refer as the "fund," a Federal charter of incorporation.

The fund was first organized as a New York corporation on May 9, 1949, and President Eisenhower, then president of Columbia University, was instrumental

in its birth and growth. The sole purpose of the organization is to solicit, entirely from private sources, charitable contributions to promote the cause of medical education in America. The fund has during its short life worked closely in cooperation with the American Medical Education Foundation of the American Medical Association. The moneys collected are allocated among the 79 accredited medical schools of the Nation upon recommendations made by a grants review board. The membership of this board includes representatives, first, from the fund's advisory council; second, from the American Medical Association; and, third, from the Association of American Medical Colleges. As of July 1953, the fund had contributed among the 79 medical schools a total of \$4,764,152. In passing, it is most commendable to note that only 10 percent of the funds collected were used for administrative expenses.

Testifying in support of the measure were Mr. Chase Mellen, Jr., executive vice president of the fund; Dr. Louis H. Bauer, past president of the American Medical Association and now president of the American Medical Education Foundation; and Dr. Stanley E. Dorst, dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and president of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Quite extensive hearings were held and no witnesses appeared in opposition to the bill.

It was the consensus of opinion of these witnesses that, in order to provide the minimum financial assistance necessary to promote the cause of medical education in America, approximately \$10 million a year will be required. This figure constitutes the goal established by the fund. Without a Federal charter, it is feared that this goal may be unattainable.

In granting Federal charters, the Congress is careful to select only those organizations which are truly national in scope and purpose. The 79 accredited medical schools are no longer detached, isolated, provincial community institutions. Rather, they are an integrated, interdependent, national team. All of them have voluntarily bound themselves together under the joint supervision and control of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. As such, they are dedicated, not merely to the local but to the national health.

Obviously, a Federal charter will expand the volume of national contributions. As long as the fund has only the charter of a particular State, contributors in other States will be reluctant to make a national contribution. Rather, local contributors feel bound to contribute only to local schools or to their alma maters. Moreover, industrial corporations which are domiciled in more than one State, are reluctant to make several small contributions to several medical schools in several States. In order not to prefer one school over another, many such corporations simply make no donations at all; whereas, they would be pleased to make a substantial

donation to a national organization, operating under a charter granted by the Congress of the United States.

Then, too, a benevolent organization with a national charter can attract more nationally known names as officers, directors, trustees, and so forth, drawn from every industrial and professional field, all of which helps to universalize the solicitation appeal.

I have in my file, a multitude of editorials and press clippings from newspapers all over the United States, endorsing the work of this organization. One of the incorporators, Hon. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, has made a personal appeal for the enactment of this legislation. This is one bill which will not cost the United States one thin dime. More significantly, the bill grants Congressional sanction to the principle of self-help, encouraging a voluntary, nonprofit, federation of dedicated men and women to solicit money from private sources to advance the cause of medical education and thus, the national health of America.

I trust that it will be the will of the House to approve this measure.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 7914) was laid on the table.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN WORLD WAR II LAWS RELATING TO RETURN OF FISHING VESSELS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 67) to repeal certain World War II laws relating to return of fishing vessels, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, effective upon the enactment of this joint resolution, the following statutory provisions are repealed:

(a) The act of April 29, 1943, entitled "An act to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto", as amended (Public Law 44, 78th Cong., 57 Stat. 69; Public Law 305, 78th Cong., 58 Stat. 223; Public Law 716, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 976; 50 War App. U. S. C. 1301-1305).

(b) The act of August 10, 1946, entitled "An act relating to the sale by the United States of surplus vessels suitable for fishing" (Public Law 717, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 977; 50 War App. U. S. C. 1306-1308). Notwithstanding the enactment of this joint resolution, the aforesaid statutory provisions shall apply to any vessels which prior to such enactment have been declared available for return to former owners by notice to the Department of Commerce under the act of April 29, 1943, as amended, or determined to be surplus for sale to former owners of fishing vessels in accordance with the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 717, 79th Cong.). Any other vessels which, but for the enactment of this joint resolution, would be disposed of in accordance with any of the aforesaid statutory provisions, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of other existing laws.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASES IN ANNUITIES OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3660) granting increases in the annuities of certain former civilian officials and employees engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

LIMITATION ON OUTPATIENT DENTAL CARE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9866) to prescribe certain limitations with respect to outpatient dental care for veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to offer an amendment.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] has an amendment which would extend the time limitation from 1 year to 2 years. It is my further understanding that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs approved a 1-year period unanimously. It seems to me that the 1-year period is adequate. Rather than have the 1-year period extended to 2 years, as I understand the gentleman from Louisiana wishes, I shall have to ask that the bill be passed over.

The independent offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1955 has a 1-year limitation. It takes care of the situation properly, in my judgment, although there are some improvements in the bill as set forth here. I should like to ask the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] if that is his intention; and if it is I intend to object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, my objection to it is the same as I have been arguing ever since I have been a Member of Congress. It does not give the veterans time to get their dental work done. I have contended for a 5-year period, but I would agree to go along with 2 years. However, I will not agree to anything less.

I attended the American Dental Association meeting when this matter was discussed and the conclusion was reached that a "reasonable" time should be granted. I gathered from the members to whom I talked that by a reasonable time, they meant a period of not less than 3 years, with 5 years being preferred. However, there is a group of dentists that insists on a 1-year period. I cannot go along with their way of thinking.

Many reasons could be cited why this does not give the veteran enough time to get his dental work done, thereby denying many of them the rights they are granted under the veterans' benefit laws already in force.

The law referred to by my colleague [Mr. FORD] was an amendment to the appropriation bill in the Senate. As you no doubt remember, the House defeated that same amendment. Next year, when the appropriation bill comes before the Congress, we will defeat it again, and I hope the Senate will do likewise.

I cannot, in good conscience, go along with a program that I know is not in the best interests of the men who have fought our wars.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and to include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, the bill we are considering today, H. R. 9866, represents permanent legislation to replace what has been controlled largely by riders in the independent offices appropriation bills for the past 2 years.

This measure, which I introduced, was reported unanimously by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs after full hearings. We heard testimony from the Veterans' Administration, from the American Dental Association and from all the national veterans' organizations. No objections of any substance were raised by any witnesses. This bill is recommended by the Veterans' Administration, and carries the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

This bill limits out-patient dental treatment to veterans with disabilities which are, first, service-connected and compensable in degree; or second, service-connected and shown to have been in existence at time of discharge, and where application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge, or December 31, 1954, whichever is the later; or third, is associated with and aggravating a disability for some other service-connected injury or disease.

The bill also provides, in accordance with a practice which now prevails in the Veterans' Administration, that treatment is on a one-time-completion basis only, except in those cases where the standard of work performed does not meet the professional requirements of good dental treatment. The one-time treatment requirement would not apply to dental disabilities of former prisoners of war or to those suffering from combat wounds.

In accordance with the Public Law 494 which I also sponsored, and which was signed by President Eisenhower last July 15, this bill does not limit treatment given to Spanish-American War veterans. The veterans of the Spanish-American war are given special consideration with respect to out-patient care. Neither does this bill restrict dental care given to veterans undergoing education or training under Public Law 16, the law which provides such education for serv-

ice-connected veterans of World War II and Korea.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include as part of my remarks the language of Public Law 494, dealing with free dental care for our Spanish-American War veterans:

[Public Law 494, 83d Cong., ch. 506, 2d sess.]
H. R. 6412

An act to preserve the eligibility of certain veterans to dental out-patient care and dental appliances

Be it enacted, etc., That veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion, and veterans in training under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended and extended, shall not be subject to the limitation on outpatient dental care contained in the first proviso of the provision under the heading "Out-patient care" appearing under the heading "Veterans' Administration" in the Second Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, or in the first proviso under the same heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428, 83d Cong., 2d sess.).

Approved July 15, 1954.

In addition, I should like to indicate the effect which the passage of this bill, H. R. 9866, would have on Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a), and on the Independent offices appropriations acts:

[Committee print]

While not required under the Ramseyer rule, for the convenience of the Members of the House the effect of enactment of this bill is set forth below (new matter in italics; matter to be repealed in black brackets):

"VETERANS REGULATION NO. 7 (A)

"ELIGIBILITY FOR MEDICAL CARE

"I. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, within the limits of Veterans' Administration facilities, is authorized in his discretion to furnish to honorably discharged veterans of any war, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, and to men honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty, such medical, surgical and dental services as may be found to be reasonably necessary for diseases or injuries incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military or naval service. Such persons may also be furnished with such supplies including dental appliances, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, including special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances, as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary, which dental appliances, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, special clothing, and similar appliances may be procured by the Veterans' Administration in such manner, either by purchase or manufacture, as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may determine to be advantageous and reasonably necessary.

"No outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances, shall be furnished by authority of the provisions of this Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a), or the provisions of section 6, Public Act No. 2, 73d Congress, as amended, unless the dental condition or disability (1) is service connected and of compensable degree; or (2) is service connected, shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge or by December 31, 1954, whichever is the later; or (3) is associated with and held to be aggravating disability from some other disease or injury which was incurred in, or aggravated by, service: *Provided, That the*

foregoing limitations shall not apply to veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion, nor shall they be construed to restrict the authority provided by Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended and extended, to furnish dental services to veteran trainees thereunder: *Provided further, That benefits (except for a dental condition or disability due to combat wounds or other service trauma or of a former prisoner of war) afforded under clause (2) shall be on a one-time completion basis only, unless the services rendered on a one-time basis are found unacceptable within the limitations of good professional standards, in which event such additional limited services may be afforded as are required to complete professionally acceptable treatment.*"

Outpatient care section (Veterans' Administration) of Public Law 149, 83d Congress:

"Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$196,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$92,667,900, of which not exceeding \$23 million shall be available for outpatient fee basis dental care: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after enactment of this act: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from some other service incurred or service aggravated injury or disease.*"

Outpatient care section (Veterans' Administration) of Public Law 428, 83d Congress:

"Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$178,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$82,134,000, of which not exceeding \$11,200,000 shall be available for outpatient fee basis dental care: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge or by December 31, 1954, whichever is later: Provided further, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.*"

The only objection raised to this bill is that represented by the amendment which the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] now seeks to offer. The gentleman from Louisiana desires to extend the proposed 1-year period, within which an application for free dental care must be filed, to 2 years. Previously he has opposed any time limitation, or one of not less than 5 years.

First of all I should like to point out that this extension of time is in conflict with the unanimous decision of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, of which the gentleman from Louisiana is a distinguished member. It seems apparent that 1 year is a reasonable length of time in which to seek free dental treatment.

The Members will note that it is only necessary to file an application within 1 year, not to have received treatment.

Secondly, it has been made plain that this bill cannot pass today if this amendment is offered. If permanent legislation is not enacted, as now seems likely, the provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act will apply. The result will be that the 1 year time limit will be in effect, but not as the result of the considered recommendation of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Because of disagreement on a less than vital point, needed legislation will not be passed. Inclusive consideration has been given to this problem of outpatient dental care, and I should be reluctant to see this bill passed over.

This measure would not lead to any additional cost on the part of the Veterans' Administration. In fact, it will continue to save considerable money over the procedure in effect prior to the enactment of the appropriation riders.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Louisiana if we did not, in the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, have a full discussion about the reasonableness of the 1-year period? When the bill was reported favorably by a unanimous vote of the committee, I regret that the gentleman from Louisiana was not there.

I, too, would be reluctant to accept the 2-year limitation, because it seems to me that the 1-year limitation is a reasonable time. It is sufficient warning that unless eligible veterans apply they will not have free dental care. I am reluctant to see the bill passed over because one Member now proposes that an amendment be adopted to extend it to 2 years. I do not suggest, however, that such a period might not also be considered reasonable.

I would suggest to the gentleman that perhaps permanent legislation on this subject is important. In any event the appropriation rider will be in effect unless this legislation passes, so this proposed 2-year limitation will not apply if the bill is passed over.

Mr. FORD. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the legislation as unanimously recommended by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I will insist on having the bill passed over unless it is agreed beforehand that such an amendment will not be offered. I respectfully ask the gentleman from Louisiana if that is his intention.

Mr. LONG. I do not understand what the gentleman is driving at.

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understands it, the gentleman from Michigan is requesting the gentleman from Louisiana not to offer his amendment to extend it to 2 years. Is that the subject of the gentleman's inquiry?

Mr. FORD. The Chair is correct. If the gentleman from Louisiana is going to offer his amendment, I will then ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. LONG. I offer the amendment, Mr. Speaker, and I object to the bill being passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman cannot offer his amendment until permission is granted for the bill to be considered, which has not been given.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. LONG. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana objects.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. I object to the present consideration of the bill, Mr. Speaker.

PANAMA CANAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2305) to extend to certain naturalized citizens of the United States the benefits of the act of May 29, 1944, entitled "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal."

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CHARTER OF PASSENGER SHIPS IN DOMESTIC TRADE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9868) to amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 to provide for the charter of passenger ships in the domestic trade.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 (e) (1) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 41), as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "may be chartered pursuant to the act for bareboat use in any service" the following: "including the domestic trade in the case of passenger ships."

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 5 (f) (1) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: 'and may charter any war-built passenger vessel owned by the United States for use in the domestic trade of the United States, under the conditions prescribed for the charter of war-built cargo vessels in subsection (e) of this section.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DENIAL OF FEDERAL ANNUITIES TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES CONVICTED OF CERTAIN CRIMES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9909) to prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of the United States convicted of certain offenses, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides exemptions from its provisions with respect to convicted criminals and traitors who are presently drawing retirement annuities. It had been my intention to offer amendments to the bill striking out the exemption of those people, because I do not believe convicted criminals should draw any retired pay from the United States. We do not owe them anything. However, the other provisions of the bill I think should be enacted anyway. I understand if I offered the amendments at this time the bill would probably not get through at this session. I make this statement because it had been announced that I would offer those amendments.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall not be paid to any person convicted prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this act of any of the following offenses described in this section, or to the survivor or beneficiary of such person so convicted, for any period subsequent to the date of such conviction or the date of enactment of this act, whichever is later, any annuity or retired pay on the basis of the service of such person as an officer or employee of the Government:

(1) Any offense defined in section 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, or 223 of chapter 11 (relating to bribery and graft), section 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, or 287 of chapter 15 (relating to claims and services in matters affecting government), section 434, 435, 436, 441, 442, or 443 of chapter 23 (relating to contracts), chapter 37 (relating to espionage and censorship), section 1700, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1711, or 1712 of chapter 83 (relating to offenses involving the postal service), chapter 105 (relating to sabotage), or chapter 115 (relating to treason, sedition, and subversive activities) of title 18 of the United States Code or in section 10 or 16 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (42 U. S. C., secs. 1810 and 1816);

(2) Any offense (not including any offense within the purview of section 13 of title 18 of the United States Code) which is a felony under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia (A) committed in the exercise of his authority, influence, power, or privileges as an officer or employee of the Government, or (B) committed after the termination of his service as an officer or employee of the Government but directly involving, directly resulting from, or directly relating to, the improper exercise of his authority, influence, power, or privileges during any period of his service as such an officer or employee;

(3) Perjury committed under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia (A) in falsely denying the commission of an act which constitutes any of the offenses described in paragraph (1) or (2) of this section, (B) in falsely testifying before any Federal grand jury or court of the United States with respect to his service as an officer or employee of the Government, or (C) in falsely testifying before any congressional committee in connection with any matter under inquiry before such congressional committee; or subornation of perjury committed in connection with the false denial or false testimony of another person as specified in this paragraph.

(4) Any offense defined in section 833, 861, or 862 of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1330, D. C. Code, 1954 edition, secs. 22-1201, 122-701, 22-703); or in the second paragraph under the subheading "for executive office" under the caption "general expenses" in the first section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 591, D. C. Code, 1901 edition, sec. 22-702).

SEC. 2. (a) There shall not be paid to any person who has failed or refused, or fails or refuses, prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this act, upon the ground of self-incrimination, to appear, testify, or produce any book, paper, record, or other document, with respect to his service as an officer or employee of the Government or with respect to any relationship which he has had or has with a foreign government, in any proceeding before a Federal grand jury, court of the United States, or congressional committee, or to the survivor or beneficiary of such person, for any period subsequent to the date of such failure or refusal of such person on the date of enactment of this act, whichever is later, any annuity or retired pay on the basis of the service of such person as an officer or employee of the Government. There shall not be paid to any such person, or to his survivor or beneficiary, for any period subsequent to the date of such failure or refusal or the date of enactment of this act, whichever is later, any salary, pay, or compensation for service as an officer or employee of the Government; and any such person who occupies an office or position in the service of the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia shall be removed therefrom and thereafter prohibited from holding any office or position in or under the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) There shall not be paid to any person who, prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this act, has made or makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, or who, prior to, on, or after such date, has concealed or conceals any material fact, with respect to his—

(1) past or present membership in, affiliation or association with, or support of the Communist Party, or any chapter, branch, or subdivision thereof, in or outside the United States, or any other organization, party, or group, or any individual, advocating (A) the overthrow, by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means, of the Government of the United States, (B) the establishment in the United States of a Communist totalitarian dictatorship, or (C) the right to strike against the Government of the United States;

(2) conviction of any offense described in the first section of this act; or

(3) failure or refusal to appear, testify, or produce any book, paper, record, or other document as specified in subsection (a) of this section,

for any period subsequent to the date of enactment of this act or the date on which such statements are made, whichever is later, in connection with his application for an office or position in or under the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or to the survivor or beneficiary of such person, any annuity or retired pay on the basis of the service of such person as an officer or employee of the Government.

SEC. 3. In the case of any such person, any amounts contributed by him toward the annuity the benefits of which are denied

under this act, less any sums previously refunded or paid as annuity benefits, shall be returned, upon appropriate application therefor, to such person, with interest to date of conviction or the date of enactment of this act, whichever is later, at such rates as may be provided in the case of refunds under the law, regulation, or agreement under which the annuity is payable, or if no such rates are so provided at the rate of 4 percent per annum to December 31, 1947, and 3 percent per annum thereafter, compounded on December 31 of each year. In the event a person entitled to a refund under this section dies prior to the making of such refund, the refund shall be made to such person or persons as may be provided in the case of refunds under the law, regulation, or agreement under which the annuity the benefits of which are denied under this act is payable or, if no such provision is made, in the order of preference prescribed in section 12 (e) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended.

SEC. 4. No accountable officer of the Government of the United States or of the government of the District of Columbia shall be held responsible for payments made in violation of the first section and section 2 of this act when made in due course and without negligence.

SEC. 5. As used in this act—

(1) The term "officer or employee of the Government" includes an officer or employee in or under the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, a Member of or Delegate to Congress, a Resident Commissioner, an officer or employee of the government of the District of Columbia, and a member or former member of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the Regular and Reserve components thereof, the Fleet Reserve, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service.

(2) The term "annuity" means any retirement benefit (other than any benefit provided under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) payable by any department or agency of the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia upon the basis of service as a civilian officer or employee, except that such term does not include salary or compensation which may not be diminished under section 1 of article III of the Constitution or, in the case of a benefit payable under the Social Security Act, as amended, any portion of such benefit not based upon service as an officer or employee of the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia. The term "annuity" does not include any retirement benefit of any person to whom such benefit has been awarded or granted prior to the date of enactment of this act insofar as concerns the conviction of such person, prior to such date, of any offense specified in the first section of this act or the failure or refusal of such person, prior to such date, to appear, testify, or produce any book, paper, record, or other document as specified in section 2 (a) of this act.

(3) The term "retired pay" means retired pay, retirement pay, retainer pay, or equivalent pay (other than any benefit provided under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration), payable under any law of the United States to members or former members of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the Regular and Reserve components thereof and the Fleet Reserve and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service. The term "retired pay" does not include the retired pay, retirement pay, retainer pay, or equivalent pay of any person to whom any such pay has been awarded or granted prior to the date of enactment of this act insofar as concerns the conviction

of such person, prior to such date, of any offense specified in the first section of this act, or the failure or refusal of such person, prior to such date, to appear, testify, or produce any book, paper, record, or other document as specified in section 2 (a) of this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall not be construed as restricting authority under any other provision of law to deny or withhold benefits authorized by law.

Sec. 7. The President may drop from the rolls any member of the Armed Forces, including the Regular and Reserve components thereof, the Fleet Reserve, and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and any member of the Coast and Geodetic Survey or of the Public Health Service, who is deprived of retired pay under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. If any provision of this act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this act, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 14, strike out "paragraph." and insert in lieu thereof "paragraph;"

Page 3, strike out line 15 and all that follows down to the semicolon in line 19 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Any offense defined in section 833, 861, or 862 of the act entitled 'An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia', approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325, 1330; D. C. Code, 1951 edition, secs. 22-1201, 22-701, 22-703)."

Page 4, lines 1 and 2, strike out "(32 Stat. 591, D. C. Code, 1901 edition, sec. 22-702)." and insert in lieu thereof "(32 Stat. 591; D. C. Code, 1951 edition, sec. 22-702)."

Page 4, line 14, strike out "on" and insert in lieu thereof "or."

Page 4, strike out line 17 and all that follows down through the period on page 5, line 2.

Page 5, line 4, insert "knowingly and willfully" after "act."

Page 5, line 12, strike out ", or any individual."

Page 5, line 24, strike out "on which such statements are made" and insert in lieu thereof "on which any such statement, representation, or concealment of fact is made or occurs."

Page 6, strike out line 8 and all that follows down through the word "later" in line 14 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 3. Any amounts contributed by any such person toward the annuity the benefits of which are denied under this act, less any sums previously refunded or paid as annuity benefits, shall be returned to such person, upon appropriate application therefor, with interest to the date of his conviction of any offense described in the first section of this act or of the commission by him of any violation of section 2 of this act, as the case may be, or the date of enactment of this act, whichever is later."

Page 6, line 20, after "year." insert the following: "Such person shall not be required to repay any annuity properly received by him which is in excess of the amount of his own contributions with interest."

Page 7, after line 3, insert the following:

"Sec. 4. The right to receive an annuity or retired pay shall be deemed restored to any person convicted, prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this act, of an offense which is specified in the first section of this act or which constitutes a violation of section 2 of this act, for which he is denied an annuity or retired pay, to whom a pardon of such offense is granted by the President of the United States, prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this act, and to the survivor or beneficiary of such person. Such restoration of the right to receive an annuity

or retired pay shall be effective as of the date on which such pardon is granted. Any amounts refunded to such person under section 3 of this act shall be redeposited before credit is allowed for the period or periods of service covered by the refund. No payment of annuity or retired pay shall be made for any period prior to the date on which such pardon is granted."

Page 7, line 4, strike out "Sec. 4." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 5."

Page 7, line 7, strike out "and" and insert in lieu thereof "or."

Page 7, line 7, after the word "when", insert "such payments are."

Page 7, line 9, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 8, strike out all of line 12 after the word "act" and all that follows down through the period in line 15 and insert in lieu thereof ", or the commission by such person, prior to such date, of any violation of section 2 of this act."

Page 9, strike out all of line 5 after "act," and all that follows down through the period in line 8 and insert in lieu thereof "or the commission by such person, prior to such date, of any violation of section 2 of this act."

Page 9, line 9, strike out "Sec. 6." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 7."

Page 9, line 12, strike out "Sec. 7." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 8."

Page 9, line 18, strike out "Sec. 8." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 9."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This completes the call of bills eligible for consideration on the Consent Calendar at this time.

ALABAMA AND COUSHATTA TRIBES OF INDIANS OF TEXAS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the bill (S. 2744) to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Indians of Texas, and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes, was placed at the foot of the calendar and I believe we are now ready to take up that bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to the State of Texas the lands held in trust by the United States for the tribe of Indians organized and known as the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas, located in Polk County, Tex.; and such tribe is authorized to convey to the State of Texas the lands purchased for and deeded to the Alabama Indians in accordance with an act of the legislature of the State of Texas approved February 3, 1854, located in Polk County, Tex. All of the lands so conveyed shall be held by the State of Texas in trust for the benefit of the Indians of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas, subject to such conditions regarding management and use as the State of Texas may prescribe and the disposition of such lands shall be subject to approval of a majority of the adult members of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas.

SEC. 2. Upon the conveyance to the State of Texas of the lands held in trust by the United States for the Alabama and Coushat-

ta Tribes of Texas, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a proclamation declaring that the Federal trust relationship to such tribe and its members has terminated. Thereafter such tribe and its members shall not be entitled to any of the services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians: *Provided*, That after the date of this act such Indians shall be eligible for admission, on the same terms that apply to other Indians, to hospitals and schools maintained by the United States in the State of Oklahoma.

SEC. 3. Effective on the date of the proclamation provided for in section 2 of this act, all powers of the Secretary of the Interior or any other officer of the United States to take, review, or approve any action under the constitution and bylaws of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas approved on August 19, 1938, pursuant to the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), are terminated. Any powers conferred upon the tribe by its constitution and bylaws that are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are terminated. Such termination shall not affect the power of the tribe to take any action under its constitution and bylaws that is consistent with this act without the participation of the Secretary or other officer of the United States in such action.

SEC. 4. The indebtedness of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas to the United States, incurred under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 883, 900), is canceled, effective on the date of the proclamation to be issued in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act.

SEC. 5. The corporate charter of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas issued pursuant to the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), ratified on October 17, 1934, is revoked, effective on the date of the proclamation to be issued in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 6. On and after the date of the proclamation to be issued in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act, all statutes of the United States which affect Indians because of their status as Indians shall no longer be applicable to the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas or the members thereof, except as provided in section 2 of this act, and the laws of the several States shall apply to the tribe and its members in the same manner as they apply to other citizens or persons within their jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall affect the status of the members of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas as citizens of the United States, or shall affect their rights, privileges, immunities, and obligations as such citizens.

SEC. 8. The act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended by the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 387), shall not apply to the tribe and its members after the date of the proclamation to be issued in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, strike all of section 7, and insert in lieu thereof the words:

"Sec. 7. Nothing in this act shall affect the status of the members of the tribes as citizens of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Dowdy: On page 2, line 21, after "United States", insert a period and strike out the remainder of line 21.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this amendment has been agreed to.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dowdy].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLACK CANYON IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Consent Calendar No. 514, the bill (H. R. 9630) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute an amendatory contract with the Black Canyon Irrigation District, Idaho, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to these bills that have been going through with great regularity after the Government has made contracts on these reclamation and irrigation projects. If the contract is for a period of 50 years, legislation is later introduced to extend the contracts to 75 years. Now it would appear as if eventually these contracts may be extended in perpetuity. If these contracts are not valid when they are entered into, we certainly should not be compelled to grant an extension of time. These projects ought to be amortized on a sound basis when the contract is entered into. In the future any of these authorizations to extend the time of payments another 25 years is going to be passed over my objection. Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. Budge]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to execute on behalf of the United States the amendatory repayment contract with the Black Canyon Irrigation District, Idaho, negotiated pursuant to section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1192; 43 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 485f) and approved by the District's electors on April 20, 1954.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is further authorized, on the basis of the principles set forth in the revised allocation and repayment report for the Boise Federal reclamation project, Idaho, dated September 21, 1953 (which report is in part the basis upon which the above-described amendatory repayment contract was negotiated), and subject to then existing contractual obligations of the United States in relation to the Boise project (1) to coordinate his operation of the facilities of the project with that of other Federal installations on the Boise and Pay-

ette Rivers, (2) to allocate an appropriation portion of the construction cost and of the operation and maintenance costs of the project to each of the functions (primarily irrigation, including irrigation power, commercial power, and flood control) served by it, and (3) to account for the return of the reimbursable allocations in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws.

SEC. 3. The last 3 provisos to the portion of the act of June 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 390, 416), relating to the Boise project, and the proviso to the portion of the act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1562, 1590), also relating thereto, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. As used in this act, the term "Federal reclamation laws" means the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

SEC. 5. This act is declared to be a supplement of the Federal reclamation laws.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 10, strike out "appropriation" and insert "appropriate."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER STORAGE FACILITIES

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill (S. 3137) to make the provisions of the act of August 27, 1937, relating to the conservation of water resources in the arid and semi-arid areas of the United States, applicable to the entire United States, and to increase and revise the limitation on aid available under the provisions of the said act, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate to amendments of House thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments to the House amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and Senate amendments, as follows:

After the word "farming", insert a comma. In line 6 strike out the word "improvement" and insert "improved."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I would like to ask the gentleman from Kansas a few questions, not related to the bill, and about which I am anxious to get some information. I would have asked them if another bill on the calendar had not been passed over.

There is a bill that has passed the Senate that would put coffee under the Commodity Exchange Act. Also another bill that passed the House to include onions which has a Senate amendment to include coffee which is now on the Speaker's desk.

Can the gentleman enlighten me if it is the intention of the gentleman or his committee to take any action on including coffee at this session of the Congress?

Mr. HOPE. I am glad to say to the gentleman that the committee has been studying the recent report of the Fed-

eral Trade Commission on that subject, with the thought of determining whether or not legislation that is pending would in any way meet with the recommendations that are made by the Federal Trade Commission. We have discussed the matter in the committee no later than this forenoon. While the committee has not arrived at any specific decision thereon, it appears that the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission would call for considerably broader legislative enactment than is contained in the legislation now pending before the Congress. The feeling of the gentleman from Kansas is that the committee should give further study to this entire question before taking any action on the matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. That would mean there would be no action taken at this session of the Congress to put coffee under the Commodity Exchange Act?

Mr. HOPE. I think it would be impossible, owing to the fact that the session is nearing the end, to take action which would enable us to study or carry out the recommendations made by the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. McCORMACK. But does the gentleman think that this particular matter should be held up so that proper study of the Federal Trade Commission's report and recommendation, which enables control of gambling and speculation to be regulated to some extent? It seems to me that it is very evident there has been tremendous speculation in coffee, and it is a simple question whether or not coffee should be put under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Mr. HOPE. On the contrary, may I say to the gentleman the committee held extensive hearings a number of weeks back on this question. Frankly, the proponents of legislation to put trading in coffee under the regulation of the Commodity Agency in the Department of Agriculture, in the opinion of members of the committee with whom I have talked failed to make out a case in that respect. I do not say that is necessarily the conclusion the committee might come to after further study. But certainly a very weak case was made out for the legislation at that time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is there any doubt in the gentleman's mind but what there has been tremendous speculation in coffee in the past year or so?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. The evidence before the committee indicated that there was very little speculation in coffee on the futures market, and all of the trading took place and all of the speculation, if you call it that, was on the spot market. I might call the gentleman's attention to the fact that during this entire period when the price of coffee was going up the futures market on coffee was considerably below the spot market, which would indicate that the manipulation and speculation, or whatever it was that was going on, was in the spot market and not in the futures market. These are all matters the committee has given consideration to. Of course, we all realize that some things have been taking place entirely outside of this country that have more to do with the increase in the price

of coffee than anything that could possibly have happened in this country.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am somewhat amazed at the gentleman's statement that there is very little speculation taking place in coffee in the last year, because certainly the impression I had was distinctly to the contrary, and I thought the evidence was to the contrary.

Mr. HOPE. If the gentleman will permit, I would like to have the gentleman read the hearings before our committee. I believe he will agree that they support the statement I have made that a very weak case was made out for placing trading in coffee under the regulation of the authority of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. McCORMACK. I take it from the gentleman's remarks that there is no hope of the Senate amendment being brought up unless it would be by unanimous consent or under a rule from the Committee on Rules enabling the House to vote on the question of whether or not coffee should be covered by the Commodity Exchange Act.

Mr. HOPE. I want to say that the committee intends to pursue this matter further. We intend to go to the very bottom of it, but I am not at all certain that it can be done during the remainder of this session. I do not think we have an opportunity to get at the real question which is involved here.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for raising the question. It seems to me that the Federal Trade Commission report indicated that something ought to be done. Unless however the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture agrees to take the bill from the Speaker's desk with the amendment, I do not see how it can be done during the present session.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. The housewives of the country are being fleeced every day.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. I would like to say with respect to the amendment on coffee which was added in the Senate, that if an attempt is made to take it from the Speaker's table and pass it by unanimous consent, I, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, would feel constrained to object.

I say that the matter of any possible manipulations of the coffee market in this country should be gone into further at this time, especially a matter with such implications for our relationships between the 5 or 6 coffee-growing countries and our own.

Any action in this House with respect to a commodity which is not an actual commodity of this country is going to be taken as an affront by the coffee-growing countries. Actually, the only countries of South and Central America today which are in a substantial position are those countries which are growing coffee.

It boils down to this, in my opinion, with reference to this matter: Either we must permit these countries to maintain their economies charging whatever prices are necessary in their opinion, or we revert to a process of grants-in-aid, as we have done elsewhere throughout the world to bolster unsound economies.

I do feel, however, that the whole matter of coffee both from the very inception from the planting to the harvesting of the coffee, taking into consideration all of the natural difficulties which we know have been experienced in some of the countries, on through the export processes and into the market place should be made a matter of a far more intensive study than has already been accomplished.

Simply to take this one foreign product and say we are going to govern how that is handled in the market place, I believe, has some inherent implications that are very bad.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman realizes, of course, that the amendment to which I referred in no way tells other countries what they shall do; we are not dictating to other countries. It only affects speculation within the United States, and certainly I do not see where that is an affront to any other country. No other nation is involved. We are not trying to project ourselves into other countries and dictate to them. We are trying to regulate and control speculation within the United States; and, certainly, with all due respect to my distinguished friend, his argument is a very fine one which in some aspects I agree with. But in this particular case I do not see its applicability.

Mr. JACKSON. I was simply suggesting that I think the entire matter should be made the subject of a far more detailed study than has been made up to the present time because of the implications which exist. I have been through the countries on a number of occasions and I know every time this subject is mentioned it causes a sort of alarm throughout the hemisphere.

Mr. McCORMACK. A bill passed this House putting onions under this act. Does the gentleman think coffee is as important as onions?

Mr. JACKSON. There are very few countries in the hemisphere which have any particular concern about onions.

Mr. McCORMACK. We are not concerned with other countries. This bill if put into operation covers only speculation in the United States and certainly the coffee producing countries should be pleased to have speculation controlled in the United States because they are incorrectly blamed for it.

Mr. JACKSON. Let us determine to what extent the speculation has taken place. If it has taken place in fact then is the time to move in on it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments to the House amendments Nos. 1 and 3 were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MODERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENTS OF CERTAIN MERCHANT-TYPE VESSELS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 3546) to provide an immediate program for the modernization and improvement of such merchant-type vessels in the reserve fleet as are necessary for national defense, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments and request a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TOLLEFSON, ALLEN of California, RAY, BONNER, and SHELLEY.

AMENDING SECTION 413 (B) OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 9910) to amend section 413 (b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 413 (b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) A person appointed as a Foreign Service officer of classes 1 through 5, inclusive, shall receive salary at the minimum rate provided for the class to which he has been appointed, except that until March 31, 1955, not more than 500 persons may be appointed at other than the minimum rate."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, when a second is demanded, is that Member supposed to be opposed to the bill or can a second be demanded by someone for the bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no idea of what the position of the gentleman from Arkansas is concerning this bill. Opposition to the bill would naturally get preference.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 7 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill adjusts salary rates so that a person entering the Foreign Service from the State Department will not have to take a loss in salary. A similar provision, but without the limits placed in this bill, passed the Senate as a rider on an appropriation bill. Our conferees objected, saying, I think properly, that it was a legislative matter. It came to our committee in the middle of July, and this little bill is the result.

If you glance through the report, you will realize that we need to improve and

strengthen our Foreign Service. It has dwindled from 1,427 in 1953 to 1,283 last March.

There are two ways to get into our Foreign Service. One is at the bottom of the 6 classes and the other is through what we call lateral entry or entry into one of the upper 5 classes. Each class has up to eight different pay rates within the class. Each way, whether you go in at the bottom or come in through lateral entry, requires an examination and requires appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman has referred to this as a little bill. Will the gentleman tell the House how much this bill will cost the taxpayers and who it was that reduced the Foreign Service from the figure that he mentioned?

Mr. VORYS. This bill is estimated to cost \$65,000. The reduction in the Foreign Service came from a number of causes. One of them may have been the reduction in appropriations. This bill is the result of the Wriston Committee Report which was released in June. They recommended 1,300 from the civil service and the State Department and 1,300 from the Foreign Service reserve and staff be taken in as Foreign Service officers through lateral entry. Due to the fact that our committee got this report late and have not studied all its phases, we have limited the application of this bill until March 30, 1955, and we provide that not more than 500 lateral entries may be made under this amendment. The estimated cost would be \$65,000. Remember, under this amendment no new people are going on the Government payroll. They are simply transferring from one payroll to another. The present law requires each lateral entrant to go in at the pay rate for the bottom of the class to which he is appointed. There are about eight different pay rates in a class. A survey has shown that if a man from civil service would want to go in laterally, he might have to take a salary loss up to \$1,670 under the present law, with an average loss of \$627, and therefore he will not transfer. This little 21-word amendment would permit the Secretary of State to adjust the salaries so that the loss would not take place. The average of adjustments and additions to make the salaries come out even with civil-service rates would, based on the survey in one section of the State Department, amount to \$130 each, and at that rate the bill would cost \$65,000.

The Wriston report, which is referred to in our report, made a number of recommendations for improvement in the Foreign Service. Many of them can be done administratively; others will require legislation that we expect to take up next year. It is very important, however, to get new blood started going into the Foreign Service soon through lateral entry.

Now, as I say, these lateral entries all have to pass examinations; they must have 4 years' previous service if they are

under 31; 3 years if they are over 31. It is simply this requirement for entering at the bottom pay of the class that is preventing a number of good men from going in. Only 51 have gone in since 1946, and in the past 2 years since 1952 no applicants have been taken into the lowest class. One of the reasons is that from 1946 on the Board of Examiners has probably been too strict. The appointment of the examiners is for the Secretary of State, but this will provide the means for having these people, when they are qualified, not to have to take a loss in salary when they go in.

Mr. ROONEY. I am wondering whether or not this little bill would be the means of the camel getting his nose under the tent, because Assistant Secretary of State Saltzman testified before the Committee on Appropriations some few weeks ago that if we were to follow out the terms of the Wriston report that it would cost the taxpayers in the neighborhood of \$7 million.

Mr. VORYS. The cost of putting into effect all of the provisions of the Wriston report would be about \$7 million. That is all listed in the report on this bill. The only way we can get any estimate of the cost of this particular provision is to estimate it at \$65,000. I do not think the estimated retirement costs can properly be allocated to this bill, because no deduction of the savings in civil-service retirement costs is made.

As to the matter of retirement, some persons have brought up the question that this might be a scheme simply for getting people to go into the foreign service, and then retire. On this point I want to quote from a letter from the Secretary of State, which I received this morning:

The Honorable JOHN M. VORYS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR Mr. VORYS: In my letter to Mr. Chipfield of July 1, 1954, I pointed out the desirability of an amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which would permit the transfer of officers from the Department, Foreign Service Reserve, and the Foreign Service Staff to the Foreign Service officer corps at any of the salary rates of the Foreign Service officer class to which they are appointed. As you know, I am very anxious to obtain congressional action on this amendment to the Foreign Service Act, designated H. R. 9910, during the present session of Congress so that we may proceed with my program.

Officers appointed under this authority become entitled to the benefits of the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, which in some respects provides more liberal benefits than the civil-service system. In administering this program, the Department will not permit persons to enter the Foreign Service officer corps unless they are young enough to assure that they will spend at least 5 years overseas before retirement.

The Foreign Service Act of 1946 under section 636 provides that an officer who has at least 20 years of service and has reached the age of 50 may on his own application and with the consent of the Secretary be retired. In order to assure that persons transferring into the corps do not obtain unwarranted retirement benefits, applications for voluntary retirement will not be approved unless an officer has completed at least 5 years of service abroad.

The retirement advantages are by no means all on the side of the Foreign Service system. The civil-service retirement system

contains certain advantageous features which officers would lose on transfer to the Foreign Service system. Survivorship annuities, credit for service in the Armed Forces, and maximum service credit for computing annuities are all more favorable under the civil-service system.

It should also be pointed out that persons transferring do not receive credit for prior service upon entering the Foreign Service retirement system unless they make the necessary contributions to the retirement fund, which, in most instances, will involve paying sums in addition to the amount received as a refund from the civil-service retirement fund.

I wish to assure you that the Department is alert to the necessity of taking every precaution providing for equitable administration of the Foreign Service retirement system and preventing its abuse under the program which I have approved.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

I think we can trust our Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, and his able deputy, Under Secretary for Administration, Mr. Saltzman, to do a good job of administering this program to build up the Foreign Service.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, little need be added to what the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vorys) has said.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering whether the Committee on Foreign Affairs went into the question of this retirement system, under which people who are in the Foreign Service may retire and come under their retirement system by paying only 5 percent of their salary whereas civil-service employees pay 6 percent; also, they are permitted the privilege of voluntary retirement, subject to approval at the age of 50, when the others may not retire before 60 and need 30 years of service to get out.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The letter of the Secretary of State refers to that, if I may call the gentleman's attention to it.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The letter of the Secretary of State from which I have just read throws some light on that. In the first place, he said this:

In order to assure that persons transferring into the corps do not obtain unwarranted retirements, applications for voluntary retirement will not be approved unless an officer has completed at least 5 years of service abroad.

The retirement advantages are by no means all on the side of the Foreign Service System. The civil-service retirement system contains certain advantageous features which officers would lose on transfer to the Foreign Service System. Survivorship annuities, credit for service in the Armed Forces, and maximum service credit for computing annuities are all more favorable under the Civil Service System.

It should also be pointed out that persons transferring do not receive credit for prior service upon entering the foreign-service retirement system unless they make the necessary contributions to the retirement fund which, in most instances, will involve paying

sums in addition to the amount received as a refund from the civil-service retirement fund.

We made the best estimate we could of it, and we came to the conclusion that there were sufficient benefits on both sides; that in many cases it would be "even Stephen." We came to the conclusion that they cannot get these people to come over if they have got to take an initial substantial cut in salary. That is why we approved this trial heat, from now until next March, for not to exceed 500, toward a program of 2,600, which is recommended. We believe this is a sound and conservative approach.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], the ranking minority member of the committee, called me yesterday to say that he favored this legislation and would be glad for it to be discussed as fully as time permitted. He is absent from the city today. As the gentleman from Ohio indicates, there are some objections to retirement features, but they are balanced by some of the considerations to which the gentleman has just alluded in discussing Secretary Dulles' letter.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was thoroughly and carefully considered by the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and subsequently was approved unanimously by the full committee. This measure is a start in the necessary direction to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service of the United States to meet the enlarged responsibilities which have been placed on the shoulders of the Service during this post-war period. While the bill deals with only one small phase of the overall problem of the improvement of the Foreign Service, it is nonetheless a very important feature.

The Foreign Service Act of 1946 requires lateral entry for all except class 6, the lowest class, at the minimum rate of salary for any one of the classes from 1 through 5 to which appointment was made, resulting in many cases in a loss in salary for persons transferring into the Foreign Service. The pending bill would remove this inequity by authorizing the Secretary of State for a limited time, namely, until March 31, 1955, and for a limited number of applicants, specifically 500, to make appointments at other than the minimum rate in classes 1 through 5. This will give the recommendation of the Wriston Committee in this regard a trial; if it proves to be workable, which I believe it will, then the time limit can be extended and the number increased.

Mr. Speaker, we have learned through experience in our foreign relations that morale is one of the keys to the success of our efforts. If our allies do not have the morale, then we certainly know that the whole collective security effort stands on a precipice. I believe the same thing can be said about the Foreign Service. The pressures are greater now than ever before. The responsibilities of the Foreign Service are heavier and more complicated than ever before in its history. Surely now, the Congress should do everything which reasonably can be done to bolster the morale of the Foreign

Service of the United States. The bill is a step in that direction.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to address a few questions to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS]. The 500 persons designated in this bill are the start toward increasing the number of officers in the Foreign Service to a total of how many, and from what base?

Mr. VORYS. The Wriston committee recommends 3,900. In March it was 1,285. I think they have gotten a few since then. About a year ago it was over 1,400.

Mr. GROSS. So this is a move to more than double the number of officers in the Foreign Service. Is that correct?

Mr. VORYS. Yes. I might say that the Wriston report points out what we all know, that we have a dwindling force for a growing job. Of course, the control of the size of the Foreign Service is going to be through the Appropriations Committee, because they will have to decide whether they can get the money.

Mr. GROSS. I assume that under the program of building more, bigger, and better embassies all over the world it will be necessary to send more people to inhabit them. Most of these people, as I understand it, and the gentleman can correct me if I am wrong, would go from what amounts to grade 14 in the classified service, \$9,610 to \$10,600, to what amounts to grade 15 in the classified service, \$10,800 to \$11,800 a year. Is that correct?

Mr. VORYS. No; that is incorrect. We have charts in the hearings that show the classes into which they would go. For instance, as we point out in our report, it is expected that 420 would transfer into class 6, the lowest class. The largest group I think would go into class 5. There are few expected to go into the upper classes, and only 30 into FSO class 1. On page 7 of our report we give some comparisons between civil service and FSO salaries.

Mr. GROSS. From what grades of the Foreign Service would most of these officers come? Is it not true they come from between 3 and 4?

Mr. VORYS. Some might. They might come from 3 and 4, on up through all the other civil-service grades, but largely from GS-7 on up.

Mr. GROSS. Let us take that argument, then. They could go from 5, which is the lowest grade, up into grade 15 or 16 or in the classified service. Do you provide in this bill that these people who are thus advanced in salary shall be sent into the overseas service? Is there any compulsion on the part of the Department of State after you advance these people in salary that they be sent overseas?

Mr. VORYS. The compulsion is that they have to go if they enter the Service and are ordered to go. There is nothing that would require the State Department to send them. But what is needed by the State Department is to send these people overseas so that we can have more

than 119 Foreign Service officers serving in the State Department, which is the case at present, in order to carry out our re-Americanization program of our Foreign Service officers. If the gentleman will permit me, I will yield him an additional minute because I am trespassing on his time. On one matter that the gentleman brought up, under existing law under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, it is theoretically possible, and it would be legal for the Secretary of State to take a GS class 3 and put him into a Foreign Service class 1 right at the top. That is theoretically possible, but it has never been done.

Mr. GROSS. It is legally possible, is it not?

Mr. VORYS. It is legally possible, but it has never been done during the whole 8 years of experience under this law. On the other hand, they have been fussy about putting a man just into the class opposite him. They have graded them so very closely. In many instances where, if they put a man at the bottom of the next higher class, you would think that that would be all right, yet they insist upon literally lateral entry, considering his qualifications. This has been the experience for 8 years, and I suspect that it is the experience that will continue, although there is the legal possibility the gentleman has mentioned.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. In connection with my statement a minute ago that adoption of this bill would be a step which would permit the camel to get its nose under the tent, I want to accentuate that this would be a broad step toward the adoption of the Wriston report. Among other expensive things in that report, there is one statement as follows:

The committee strongly recommends that an allowance should be instituted to assist the Foreign Service personnel on duty in countries where educational facilities are inappropriate by American standards in meeting the abnormal costs of securing a proper education for their minor children. Such an allowance should cover expenses of transporting such children to and from schools in the United States or a country where the educational system matches American criteria.

If we are going to pay for transporting children to Switzerland and the United States back and forth, I think this is something to which plenty of time and consideration should be given. I might be in favor of it, but not without hearing more about it. This kind of legislation should not be brought up in this manner in the closing days of a session. It might turn out to be too expensive.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to have the observation of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and I agree with him.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of recommendations in the Wriston report which were not unanimously received and which are somewhat controversial. For instance, there is a proposal for the Foreign Service scholarship training program. There is the one which the

gentleman just mentioned about the children's educational allowance, which will require additional legislation. Although the other body passed this without any restrictions, we put limitations on it in time and in numbers so as to insure that this program is going to be brought before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs early next year. The present provision is, however, a very small one and it is very simple and easy to understand. It is utterly necessary to have the lateral entry program get a trial heat, or test run, this fall. Therefore, I urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an article by John Cramer in today's Washington Daily News entitled "Here's How To Get a Government Job (With GOP Help)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cramer's highly interesting article reads as follows:

HERE'S HOW TO GET A GOVERNMENT JOB (WITH GOP HELP)

(By John Cramer)

Here is documentary proof of how politics is being played with Government jobs—admittedly on orders of the Eisenhower administration, and obviously with the cooperation of its Civil Service Commission and its agency heads.

The proof is a copy of a mimeographed form letter from the New York State Republican Committee, telling county and local GOP chairmen about Government job vacancies, and inviting their cooperation in filling these vacancies with Republican faithful.

The letter says that the list of job vacancies has been furnished by the Republican National Committee.

It is made up with blanks to be filled in for the particular vacancies and the particular cities where they exist.

It instructs county and local GOP chairmen how to go about getting New York State Republican recommendation for their candidates for these vacancies.

And it closes with this revealing sentence: "As the above procedure has been set up by the present administration to secure more patronage for Republican endorsees, your prompt attention to this matter is requested."

A photographic copy of the New York State committee's letter accompanies this column.

Here are the questions you will want answered:

1. Where and how do the Eisenhower administration's agency heads fit into this attempt to fill Government jobs with Republicans only?

The answer is twofold: First—by reason of the letter's statement that the "procedure has been set up by the present administration." Second—because the one obvious way for the Republican National Committee to obtain lists of job vacancies, and transmit them to the New York State GOP committee, and other State GOP committees, is through administration agency heads.

2. Where does the Civil Service Commission fit in?

The answer is a long and somewhat strange story.

When Civil Service Commission is unable to conduct civil nonpartisan, nonpolitical exams for Government jobs, it grants agencies what it calls "303 recruiting authority"—which is authority to fill the jobs without requiring civil service exams.

This authority ordinarily is widely granted only during emergencies—the Korean emergency, for example. It is mostly used when Government is expanding rapidly, and when the Commission obviously can't conduct exams for all the employees Federal agencies must hire.

Recently, the Commission did a curious thing with its "303 recruiting authority." Without publicity, it notified all its regional offices that whenever such authority was granted, they must immediately notify agency heads in Washington in detail about the particular job vacancies to be filled.

The Commission insists this action had no political purpose. Others disagree. They say it was done so that agency heads could know all jobs being filled without civil service exam, and could then notify the GOP National Committee.

The Commission's official explanation of its action says:

"A few months ago the Commission made a sample check of recruiting authorities issued in several areas. The number of these authorities was so large that it raised questions as to the effectiveness of the Commission's examining program in the field. The Commission decided the matter should have more study on a national basis. Also the Commission wished to bring to the attention of the heads of agencies in Washington the hiring practices of their installations in the field. Agency heads are in a position to give added impetus to the overall examining program through boards of examiners in their agencies. Therefore, the Commission instructed its regional offices several weeks ago that one copy of each recruiting authority issued by a regional office or by a board of examiners in a field installation should be sent to the head of the appropriate agency in Washington."

It should be noted here that the Commission's explanation points out that agency heads have the power to give "added impetus" to civil service exam programs conducted by agency boards of examiners.

What the Commission did not say is that these same agency heads also have power to slow down and delay the boards of examiners programs thereby making still more jobs available to political faithfuls.

The Commission points out that Army Department, a major Government employer, recently issued orders for the strengthening of its boards of examiners program.

There are well-founded reports, however, that other agencies have issued slow-down orders.

You will form your own opinion as to whether the Commission's order, directing that all agency heads be notified of "303" job vacancies, was political or nonpolitical.

This much, however, is clear.

Political use is being made of the order.

The New York State Republican Committee's letter is proof.

[Dean P. Taylor, chairman; Jane Todd, vice chairman; Alger B. Chapman, treasurer; Walter E. Bligh, secretary—Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr., Dean P. Taylor, members, Republican National Committee]

NEW YORK

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,

New York, N. Y.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: The Republican National Committee has advised this office that the following vacancy exists within the----- in the city of----- for a-----

Your candidate for this position should apply to the personnel officer at the Bureau of-----, with a completed Form 57, which may be picked up at any

post office. Your committee should, in turn, forward to this office an additional Form 57, so that I may submit same to national committee with the State committee's recommendation.

The authority to fill the above listed position is granted to the above agency by the Civil Service Commission, and no civil service status is required of the applicant. This temporary authority expires-----

----- Requirements attached.

----- Requirements will be forwarded.

----- Requirements for this position will be given by the bureau personnel officer.

As the above procedure has been set up by the present administration in an attempt to secure more patronage for Republican endorsees, your prompt attention to this matter is requested.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. MacKENZIE,

Assistant to the Chairman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 54, noes 20.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the agreement between the leadership on both sides, I wonder whether instead of objecting to the vote at this time on the ground that a quorum is not present we could not postpone proceedings in connection with this matter until tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the vote on this measure will be suspended until tomorrow.

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may extend their remarks during the consideration under suspension of H. R. 9910.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak briefly concerning H. R. 9910, a bill to amend section 413 (b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. For some time I have been extremely interested in the many studies and surveys which have been made of the organization of the Foreign Service, particularly in those studies and surveys which have grappled with the tremendous problems involved in improving the personnel system of the Foreign Service and in bringing about a closer integration between that Service and the civil service employees of the Department of State and other principal governmental agencies with foreign affairs' responsibilities.

I have a strong interest in this subject and also some responsibility in this area as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Committee on Government Operations. Our subcommittee, I might note, held hearings in the first session of the 83d Congress on certain aspects of the Department of State's administration of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, with particular regard for economy and efficiency. During this session we received testimony concerning the comprehensive survey of overseas policies and practices being conducted under the direction of Mr. Philip Young in his capacity as personnel adviser to the President. In addition, the subcommittee has reviewed the many reports dealing with this subject

submitted by various commissions and other study groups over the years, including the current report prepared by the Public Committee on Personnel headed by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, which reported to the Secretary of State in May of this year on measures to increase the effectiveness of the Foreign Service.

I want to make it clear, however, that while the Subcommittee on International Operations expects to continue its work in this field my remarks today are personal ones and do not necessarily reflect the thinking of the other members of the subcommittee.

In general, I am definitely in favor of this bill. I am prepared to vote for it and wish to go on record as supporting this move. In considering its merits, however, I would like, in the interest of caution, to make a few qualifying remarks.

One of the purposes of this bill, as you all know, is to encourage the lateral entry into the Foreign Service Officer Corps of personnel who have served not less than 3 years in the Department of State as civil-service employees or have served as Foreign Service reserve or Foreign Service staff employees. I understand that the latter two categories would include qualified overseas personnel from other agencies, such as the Foreign Operations Administration and the United States Information Agency.

The employees of these agencies employed in the United States, however, are not eligible for entry into the Foreign Service under the new liberalized entrance policy. This is a matter on which I believe the International Operations Subcommittee will make recommendations on at a later date. It should be noted also that a number of employees now in these agencies were formerly in the Department of State. Their eligibility for transfer into the Foreign Service was terminated in effect by Reorganization Plans 7 and 8, setting up the FOA and the USIA.

This bill would offer in effect a greater financial inducement to prospective employees qualified to enter the Foreign Service Officer Corps on a lateral entry basis. The Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, in section 413 (b) provides that a person appointed as a Foreign Service officer of classes 1 through 5 inclusive shall receive a salary at the minimum rate for the class to which he has been appointed. H. R. 9910 would amend section 413 (b) to permit the Secretary of State until March 31, 1955, to appoint not more than 500 persons at higher than the minimum rate. In brief, the Secretary, having decided what class a successful lateral entry candidate is suited for would have the authority to authorize a salary at one of the in-grade rates within that class.

We cannot entirely ignore the possibility, however, that unfortunate situations might arise if the discretion of the Secretary to select the class is abused. In reading the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on this bill I note on page 7 where illustrative cases are set out, that almost invariably persons applying for lateral entry would be considered for FSO classes carrying base salaries considerably below their

present salaries. While the purpose of this bill would remedy the financial aspect of the problem, I hope that the Secretary of State will not be governed entirely in making appointments by comparative salaries but will also give due consideration to insuring that the employee receives a Foreign Service officer class grade compatible with his experience and ability. The Foreign Service Officer Corps is an elite career service, and I think properly so. A man's class in the Officer Corps is a matter of distinction and pride, and I hope that if this bill is passed precaution will be taken to insure that successful lateral entries are given appropriate class designations, if deserved, rather than high in-grade positions in a lower class.

The second matter which I feel is of the utmost importance in considering this bill is that it must be viewed against the whole background of the work that is being done to reorganize and improve the Foreign Service. While to my knowledge this is the only piece of legislation which has been suggested for passage by the Department of State as a result of the findings of the Wriston committee, it should not be regarded as an adequate legislative response to the problems which beset the Foreign Service as presently organized and operated. The passage of this bill may assist in providing new blood for the Foreign Service Officer Corps. However, it is only one part of what must be done to insure that the Foreign Service will be able to operate effectively here and abroad in the best interests of the United States. I feel that the Congress has a great responsibility to bring about needed changes in the present system of organization, and I hope that much can be accomplished during the first session of the 84th Congress. The Subcommittee on International Operations is looking into the problems of organization involved and I expect that it will make practical and useful recommendations to the House.

Making note of these limited observations, I again indicate my support for H. R. 9910 and urge its adoption.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, my interest in the Foreign Service and its problems has been of long standing. Ever since my membership in the House I have given close attention to the Foreign Service. But I also have a personal interest in its success. My brother was an officer in that body for 12 years.

I can well recall the intensive consideration given the Service by our committee and the Congress in 1946. All of us were impressed by the demands made upon it in the postwar period and all of us were anxious to assure that it attracted and retained the services of only the most qualified individuals. We hoped, by the 1946 act, to strengthen and expand the officer corps by providing sufficient incentives to those who were selected for it.

Unfortunately the high hopes we had have not been achieved. Successive analyses over the past 8 years indicate no expansion commensurate with the needs of the Service. Within the past 2

years there has been an actual decline in numbers. Administrative deficiencies by the Department as well as limitations in the law explain in large measure the shortfall in accomplishments. The Department is addressing itself to improved administration. In this bill the Congress is doing its part to improve the law.

One of the features written into the 1946 act permitted individuals to enter the Foreign Service at other than the lowest class. The reason was that we needed men of some maturity and experience to handle the pressing problems with which our missions abroad had to deal. This method of entrance is referred to as lateral entry. As the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORVY] has stated, it has not worked. And one reason it has not worked is that the law requires that these lateral entries enter a class, not at one of the in-grade salary steps, but at the bottom salary step. For some individuals this would mean a sizable salary reduction.

This bill has only one purpose—to allow a man to come in at a salary grade approximating that that he now holds. We have written into the bill a limitation of 500 such entries by the end of next March. This will give the committee and the Congress a chance to review the whole situation more thoroughly when the new Congress assembles next year.

I have every reason to feel that this bill will improve the quality of the Foreign Service. I want to do nothing to injure this Service which I believe is vital to our national defense. The Secretary of State is anxious to improve the operation of his Department. It is his opinion that this bill will go a long way to accomplish that purpose. Because I share his view I am supporting this bill.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I have a particular interest in this bill. Along with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORVY] and the late Judge Kee, I helped draft the Foreign Service Act of 1946. I was—and am—proud of that act. It included a number of provisions that we felt would strengthen and expand the Foreign Service.

When we passed that act, we thought the Department of State would use all the provisions to discharge its heavy responsibilities. We were particularly anxious that the Department be permitted to increase its Foreign Service officer numbers in the middle and upper classes of the Service because our posts abroad needed men with experience. One feature of the law of which I am particularly proud is the one popularly referred to as the re-Americanization section. We did not want to set up a service where long tours of duty abroad would remove our officers from the changing currents in American thinking. We hoped that there would be more frequent assignment of Foreign Service officers to the United States.

The recent testimony before our committee surprised a number of us. More than half of our Foreign Service men have had less than 1 year of duty in the United States and about three-quarters have had less than 3 years. The explanation given was that the Service was so shorthanded abroad that the law could not be carried out.

If the Congress passes this bill, one result will be that more positions in the Department will be available to the Foreign Service. And I want to make clear at this point that this bill does not increase the number of jobs in the Government. It merely transfers some from the civil service system to the Foreign Service system.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORHS] has discussed other features of this bill. I agree with his statements. All we want to do is make it possible for the Secretary of State to use the personnel under his jurisdiction to the maximum advantage. He thinks this bill will help him in that purpose and I agree with him. For that reason I am supporting this bill.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, during my experience as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee I have had the opportunity to come in contact with many officials of our State Department, and with members of our Foreign Service. Being deeply interested in an effective and efficient execution of our foreign policy, I could not help becoming concerned about the personnel problems of the Department of State.

Many authorities have testified as to the need for some overall changes in the personnel system of the Department. Under current conditions, there is poor utilization of manpower resources, and poor morale within the Department and within the Foreign Service. These factors hamper and detract from the proper execution of our foreign policy.

The bill which is before us is intended to alleviate this deplorable situation to a small extent. It would adjust salary rates so that persons entering the Foreign Service from the State Department will not have to take a loss in salary. I believe that this proposal, based on the recommendations of the Wriston committee, is meritorious and constructive. It ought to receive our full support.

It is my earnest hope that the passage of this bill will be but the initial step in the new series of constructive improvements which will give our Nation and our Government the best possible representation abroad. The Wriston committee has made a number of other recommendations which may require, and ought to receive, congressional approval. Early progress in this respect will benefit our entire Nation.

I should like to mention at this point that while I support the bill before us and favor many of the other recommendations of the Wriston committee, I feel that they fall short of the objectives which we should strive to attain. It has been my conviction that a Foreign Service Academy ought to be established by Congress in order to provide our Government with an adequate reservoir of able, especially trained, young men and women for overseas assignments. I had introduced bills in the 82d and 83d Congresses which provide for the establishment of such an academy, and I hope that this legislation will eventually receive favorable consideration from this body.

The execution of our foreign policy will always depend to a great extent on the caliber and morale of our Foreign

Service personnel. We should strive, therefore, to assure that our Nation have the best possible representation abroad.

The approval of the bill before us will be a step in the right direction.

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I support H. R. 9910 and urge its passage. The increased responsibilities thrust upon the United States in world affairs make it imperative that constant attention be given to our Foreign Service. We cannot expect our Government to discharge its obligations abroad if that body of Government servants is not operating at maximum efficiency.

In the last 30 years Congress has been concerned about the defects in the Foreign Service. As recently as 1946 the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported out a measure for the complete reorganization of the Foreign Service. That bill was enacted into law and is the cornerstone of the service today. As the committee noted in its report, the bill—and now the law—is based upon a few fundamental principles.

First. The concept of a professional service should remain paramount.

Second. A disciplined and mobile corps of trained men should be maintained through entry at the bottom on the basis of competitive examination and advancement by merit to positions of command.

Third. Political influence should be excluded, while loyalty and esprit de corps should be sustained at a high level as essential elements in the efficient operation of the service.

Fourth. Compensation should be sufficient to attract able men regardless of the possession of private means.

In 1940 the Foreign Service had 826 officers. When the 1946 act was passed, the Service had 820—a reduction at the very time that we needed more people in the Foreign Service. Recruiting had been suspended during the war, thus interrupting the orderly entrance of individuals who could work their way to the higher positions. The only way to meet the need for additional strength in the middle and upper classes and still retain the principles of a career service not susceptible to political influence was to encourage the transfer of individuals from the State Department to the Foreign Service.

The 1946 act contains a provision for so-called lateral entry that permits their transfer to the Foreign Service from the State Department. Under this provision a State Department officer in the higher civil service classes could enter the Foreign Service at other than the lowest class after passing written, oral, physical and other examinations that would determine his fitness and aptitude for the Foreign Service. His age, qualifications and experience would determine the Foreign Service class he would enter. In any case he would receive the lowest salary for that particular class.

Contrary to the fears of many that there would be an unprecedented rush to join the Foreign Service through lateral entry, between 1946 and the spring of 1954—this past spring—only 51 entered. The Under Secretary for

Administration, Charles E. Saltzman, told our committee that one obstacle was the requirement of entry only at the lowest salary level. For many individuals this would mean a salary cut—in some cases as much as \$1,620.

The bill now before the House does only one thing—it permits lateral entry at a salary other than the lowest of the class. All the other requirements that are presently in the law remain. The Department is still engaged in analyzing what this amendment may mean to individuals in various civil-service classes. In response to the committee's request, it ran a sample of one bureau and told us that the estimated additional cost of the Government in salary would be about \$130 for each person transferred.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that if this amendment is adopted, it will help strengthen the Foreign Service. But I am under no illusion that this amendment is all that is needed. Many of the problems of the Foreign Service stem from poor administration of the law. Until the Department itself undertakes to improve its administration there is little need for congressional action.

I think my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee recognize that poor administration lies at the root of the problems both of the Foreign Service and of the Department. One way that we can find out how matters are going is to require the Department to come back early next year to explain the operations of the law.

That is the reason we have put in a limitation as to the number that can be admitted—500—by the end of next March. And let me emphasize here that this is not an increase of 500 on the government payroll. This amendment permits as many as that number to transfer from the civil-service system to the Foreign Service System. By rotating more people between the field and Washington it will enlarge the experience of more individuals and place at the disposal of the Secretary of State a larger reservoir of trained personnel.

By next spring we will know whether the Department's explanation is valid that the salary differential has been a real barrier to lateral entry. Then the Foreign Affairs Committee can examine more carefully the whole range of problems confronting our Foreign Service.

I have always favored as strong a Foreign Service as our Government can obtain. It is not a matter of party or of politics—it is just plain commonsense.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3681) to authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for civilian officers and employees in the Federal service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954."

Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in (b) of this section, each appointive or elective officer or employee (hereinafter called employee) in or under the executive, judicial,

or legislative branch of the United States Government, including a Government-owned or controlled corporation (but not including any corporation under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, of which corporation any member of the board of directors is elected or appointed by private interests), and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia shall, at such time and under such conditions of eligibility as the Civil Service Commission (hereinafter called the Commission) may by regulation prescribe, come within the purview of this act. Such regulations may provide for the exclusion of employees on the basis of the nature and type of employment or conditions pertaining thereto such as, but not limited to, short-term appointments, seasonal or intermittent employment, part-time employment, and employment of like nature, and shall be issued only after consultation with the head of the department, establishment, agency, or other employing authority concerned: *Provided*, That no employee or group of employees shall be excluded solely on the basis of the hazardous nature of employment.

(b) This act shall not apply to noncitizen employees whose permanent-duty station is located outside a State of the United States or the District of Columbia, nor shall it apply to commissioned officers and enlisted personnel on active duty in or with the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, who have indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 33).

Sec. 3. (a) Each employee to whom this act applies shall be eligible to be insured for an amount of group life insurance approximating his annual compensation not exceeding \$20,000 plus an equal amount of group accidental death and dismemberment insurance, in accordance with the following schedule:

If annual compensation is—		The amount of group life insurance shall be—	The amount of group accidental death and dismemberment insurance shall be—
Greater than	But not greater than		
0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
\$1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
16,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
17,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
18,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
19,000	-----	20,000	20,000

(b) Subject to the conditions and limitations of the policy or policies purchased by the Commission under this act, as may be approved by the Commission, the group accidental death and dismemberment insurance shall provide payments as follows:

Loss	Amount payable
For loss of life.	Full amount shown in the schedule in (a) of this section.
Loss of one hand or one foot or loss of sight of one eye.	One-half the amount shown in the schedule in (a) of this section.
Loss of two or more such members.	Full amount shown in the schedule in (a) of this section.

For any one accident the aggregate amount of group accidental death and dismember-

ment insurance that may be paid shall not exceed the amount shown in the schedule in (a) of this section.

(c) The Commission shall by regulation provide for the conversion of other than annual rates of compensation to an annual basis, and shall further specify the types of compensation to be included in annual compensation.

(d) Each of such amounts of insurance shall be reduced by 2 percent thereof at the end of each full calendar month following the date the employee attains age 65, subject to minimum amounts prescribed by the Commission, but not less than 25 percent of the insurance in force immediately preceding the first reduction provided herein: *Provided*, That the amounts of insurance in force from time to time on an employee who becomes insured under this act after having attained the age of 65 shall be the same as would be in force had he been insured at age 65, and shall be based on the lesser of his annual compensation (1) at the time he becomes so insured, or (2) at age 65, provided he was eligible at that time to be insured under this act.

Sec. 4. Any amount of group life insurance and group accidental death insurance in force on any employee at the date of his death shall be paid, upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor, to the person or persons surviving at the date of his death, in the following order of precedence:

First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries as the employee may have designated by a writing received in the employing office prior to death;

Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the widow or widower of such employee;

Third, if none of the above, to the child or children of such employee and descendants of deceased children by representation;

Fourth, if none of the above, to the parents of such employee or the survivor of them;

Fifth, if none of the above, to the duly appointed executor or administrator of the estate of such employee;

Sixth, if none of the above, to other next of kin of such employee entitled under the laws of domicile of such employee at the time of his death.

If any person otherwise entitled to payment under this section does not make claim therefor within 1 year after the death of the employee, or if payment to such person within that period is prohibited by Federal statute or regulation, payment may be made in the order of precedence as if such person had predeceased the employee, and any such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person.

Sec. 5. (a) During any period in which an employee under age 65 is insured under a policy of insurance purchased by the Commission as authorized in section 7 of this act, there shall be withheld from each salary payment of such employee, as his share of the cost of his group life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance, an amount determined by the Commission, but not to exceed the rate of 25 cents biweekly for each \$1,000 of his group life insurance: *Provided*, That an employee who is paid on other than a biweekly basis shall have an amount so withheld, determined at a proportionate rate, which rate shall be adjusted to the nearest cent.

Any policy of insurance purchased by the Commission as authorized in section 7 of this act shall provide that all employees eligible under the terms of this act will be automatically insured thereunder commencing on the date they first become so eligible: *Provided*, That any employee desiring not to be so insured shall, on an appropriate form to be prescribed by the Commission, give written notice to his employing office that he desires not to be insured. If such notice is received before the employee shall have become insured under such policy, he shall not be so insured; if it is received after he

shall have become insured, his insurance under the policy will cease, effective with the end of the pay period during which the notice is received by the employing office.

(b) For each period in which an employee is insured under a policy of insurance purchased by the Commission as authorized in section 7 of this act, there shall be contributed from the respective appropriation or fund which is used for payment of his salary, wage, or other compensation (or, in the case of an elected official, from such appropriation or fund as may be available for payment of other salaries of the same office or establishment) a sum computed at a rate determined by the Commission, but not to exceed one-half the amount withheld from the employee under this section.

(c) The sums withheld from employees under subsection (a) and the sums contributed from appropriations and funds under subsection (b) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a fund which is hereby created. Said fund is hereby made available without fiscal year limitation for premium payments under any insurance policy or policies purchased as authorized in sections 7 and 10 of this act, and for any expenses incurred by the Commission in the administration of this act within such limitations as may be specified annually in appropriation acts: *Provided*, That appropriations available to the Commission for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available on a reimbursable basis for necessary administrative expenses of carrying out the purposes of this act until said fund shall be sufficient to provide therefor. The income derived from any dividends or premium rate adjustments received from insurers shall constitute a part of said fund.

Sec. 6. Each policy purchased under this act shall contain a provision, in terms approved by the Commission, to the effect that any insurance thereunder on any employee shall cease upon his separation from the service or 12 months after discontinuance of his salary payments, whichever first occurs, subject to a provision which shall be contained in the policy for temporary extension of coverage and for conversion to an individual policy of life insurance under conditions approved by the Commission, except that if upon such date as the insurance would otherwise cease the employee (a) retires on an immediate annuity, and (b) unless retired for disability, has had 15 years of creditable civilian service, as determined by the Commission, his life insurance only may, under conditions determined by the Commission, be continued without cost to him in the amounts for which he would have been insured from time to time had his salary payments continued at the same rate as on the date of cessation.

Sec. 7. (a) The Commission is authorized, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as amended, to purchase from one or more life insurance companies, as determined by it, a policy or policies of group life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to provide the benefits specified in this act: *Provided*, That any such company must meet the following requirements: (1) Be licensed under the laws of 48 of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia to transact life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance, and (2) the amount of its employee group life insurance on the most recent December 31 for which information is available to the Commission shall on the date equal at least 1 percent of the total amount of employee group life insurance in the United States in all life insurance companies.

(b) The life insurance company or companies issuing such policy or policies shall establish an administrative office under a name to be approved by the Commission.

(c) The Commission shall arrange with the life insurance company or companies is-

suing any policy or policies purchased under this act to reinsure, under conditions approved by it, portions of the total amount of insurance under the policy or policies, determined as provided in subsection (d) of this section, with such other life insurance companies as may elect to participate in such reinsurance.

(d) The Commission shall determine a formula so that the amount of insurance in force to be retained by each issuing company after ceding reinsurance and the total amount of reinsurance ceded to each reinsuring company shall be in proportion to the total amount of each such company's group life insurance in force in the United States on December 31, 1953: *Provided*, That in determining such proportions, that portion of any company's group life insurance in force on December 31, 1953, which is in excess of \$100,000,000 shall be reduced by 25 percent of the first \$100,000,000 of such excess, 50 percent of the second \$100,000,000 of such excess, 75 percent of the third \$100,000,000 of such excess, and 95 percent of any excess thereafter: *Provided further*, That the amount retained by or ceded to any company shall not exceed 25 percent of the amount of that company's total life insurance in force in the United States on December 31, 1953: *Provided further*, That if, at the end of 1 year following the date of enactment of this act, in the case of any issuing company or reinsurer which insured employees of the Federal Government on December 31, 1953, under policies issued to an association of Federal employees, the amount which results from the application of this formula is less than the decrease, if any, in the amount of such company's insurance under such policies, the amount allocated to such company shall, upon the first reallocation as provided in subsection (e) of this section, be increased to the amount of such decrease: *And provided further*, That any fraternal benefit association which is licensed under the laws of a State of the United States or the District of Columbia to transact life insurance and is engaged in issuing insurance certificates on the lives of employees of the Federal Government exclusively shall be eligible to act as a reinsuring company and may be allocated an amount of reinsurance equal to 25 percent of its total life insurance in force on employees of the Federal Government on December 31, 1953.

(e) The companies eligible to participate as reinsurers, and the amount of insurance under the policy or policies to be allocated to each issuing company or reinsurer may be redetermined by the Commission for and in advance of any policy year after the first, on a basis consistent with subsections (c) and (d) of this section, with any modifications thereof it deems appropriate to carry out the intent of such subsections, and based on each participating company's group life insurance in force, excluding that under any policy or policies purchased under this act except in the case of companies covered in the third proviso of subsection (d), in the United States on the most recent December 31 for which information is available to it, and shall be so redetermined in a similar manner not less often than every 3 years or at any time that any participating company withdraws from participation.

(f) The Commission may at any time discontinue any policy or policies it has purchased from any insurance company.

Sec. 8. (a) Each policy or policies purchased under this act shall include, for the first policy year, basic tables of premium rates as follows:

(1) For group life insurance, a schedule of basic premium rates by age which the Commission shall have determined on a basis consistent with the lowest schedule of basic premium rates generally charged for new group life insurance policies issued to large employers, this schedule of basic premium

rates by age to be applied, except as otherwise provided in this section, to the distribution by age of the amounts of group life insurance under the policy at its date of issue to determine an average basic premium rate per \$1,000 of life insurance, and

(2) For group accidental death and dismemberment insurance, a basic premium rate which the Commission shall have determined on a basis consistent with the lowest rate generally charged for new group accidental death and dismemberment insurance policies issued to large employers.

Each policy so purchased shall also include provisions whereby the basic rates of premium determined for the first policy year shall be continued for subsequent policy years, except that they may be readjusted for any subsequent year, based on the experience under the policy, such readjustment to be made by the insurance company or companies issuing the policy on a basis determined by the Commission in advance of such year to be consistent with the general practice of life insurance companies under policies of group life and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance issued to large employers.

(b) Each policy so purchased shall include a provision that, in the event the Commission determines that ascertaining the actual age distribution of the amounts of group life insurance in force at the date of issue of the policy or at the end of the first or any subsequent year of insurance thereunder would not be possible except at a disproportionately high expense, it may approve the determination of a tentative average group life premium rate, for the first or any subsequent policy year, in lieu of using the actual age distribution. Such tentative average premium rate shall be redetermined by the Commission during any policy year upon request by the insurance company or companies issuing the policy, if experience indicates that the assumptions made in determining the tentative average premium rate for that policy year were incorrect.

(c) Each policy so purchased shall contain a provision stipulating the maximum expense and risk charges for the first policy year, which charges shall have been determined by the Commission on a basis consistent with the general level of such charges made by life insurance companies under policies of group life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance issued to large employers. Such maximum charges shall be continued from year to year, except that the Commission may redetermine such maximum charges for any year either by agreement with the insurance company or companies issuing the policy or upon written notice given by it to such companies at least 1 year in advance of the beginning of the year for which such redetermined maximum charges will be effective.

(d) Each such policy shall provide for an accounting to the Commission not later than 90 days after the end of each policy year, which shall set forth, in a form approved by the Commission, (1) the amounts of premiums actually accrued under the policy from its date of issue to the end of such policy year, (2) the total of all mortality and other claim charges incurred for that period, and (3) the amounts of the insurers' expense and risk charges for that period. Any excess of the total of item (1) over the sum of items (2) and (3) shall be held by the insurance company or companies issuing the policy as a special contingency reserve to be used by such insurance company or companies for charges under such policy only, such reserve to bear interest at a rate to be determined in advance of each policy year by the insurance company or companies issuing the policy, which rate shall be approved by the Commission as being consistent with the rates generally used by such company or companies for similar funds

held under other group life insurance policies: *Provided*, That, if and when the Commission determines that such special contingency reserve has attained an amount estimated by it to make satisfactory provision for adverse fluctuations in future charges under the policy, any further such excess shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the fund. If and when such policy is discontinued, and if after all charges have been made, there is any positive balance remaining in such special contingency reserve, such balance shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the fund, subject to the right of the insurance company or companies issuing the policy to make such deposit in equal monthly installments over a period of not more than 2 years.

Sec. 9. The Commission shall arrange to have each employee insured under such policy receive a certificate setting forth the benefits to which the employee is entitled thereunder, to whom such benefits shall be payable, to whom claims should be submitted, and summarizing the provisions of the policy principally affecting the employee. Such certificate shall be in lieu of the certificate which the insurance company or companies would otherwise be required to issue.

Sec. 10. (a) The Commission is authorized to arrange with any nonprofit association of Federal employees for the assumption by the fund of any existing life insurance agreements of such association with its members retired or otherwise separated from the Federal service and to insure the obligations assumed with any company or companies meeting the requirements of section 7 (a).

(b) Any such arrangement shall provide that payments by such insured members for life insurance only shall thereafter be made at the same rates to the fund, under such conditions as the Commission may prescribe.

(c) Any such arrangement shall further provide that there be transferred to and deposited in the fund the lesser of the following amounts:

(1) The total assets of the life insurance fund of such association; or

(2) The amount required to meet the liabilities under life insurance agreements assumed, taking into account the payments as provided in paragraph (b). The determination of this amount shall be based on an actuarial valuation satisfactory to the Commission, procured by the association without expense to the Commission.

(d) The arrangements authorized by this section shall be made only with those associations which terminate life-insurance agreements with all of their members within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, and such arrangements shall apply only to life insurance granted to any member by any such association before January 1, 1954.

(e) In any case in which the fund assumes a liability for life insurance as provided in this section in respect to a person who (1) subsequently becomes eligible to be insured as an employee under this act, and (2) does not give notice, as provided in section 5 (a), of his desire not to be so insured, the life insurance provided under this section shall terminate as of the date such person becomes insured as an employee.

Sec. 11. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Commission is hereby authorized to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary and proper to give effect to the intent, purposes, and provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. (a) There is hereby established an Advisory Council on Group Insurance consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury as Chairman, the Secretary of Labor, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who shall serve without additional compensation. The Council shall meet once a year, or oftener at the call of the Commission, and shall review the operations of this act and

advise the Commission on matters of policy relating to its activities thereunder.

(b) The Chairman of the Commission shall appoint a committee composed of five employees insured under this act, who shall serve without compensation, to advise the Commission regarding matters of concern to employees under this act.

SEC. 13. The Commission shall report annually to Congress upon the operation of this act.

SEC. 14. The district courts of the United States shall have original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Court of Claims, of any civil action or claim against the United States founded upon this act.

SEC. 15. The insurance provided by this act and the withholdings and contributions for that purpose shall become effective when directed by the Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I demand a second, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does any Member on the minority demand a second?

Mr. RAYBURN. I do not know anything about the bill, but I will demand a second to facilitate matters.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. RAYBURN. I am not.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Wisconsin opposed to the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I am not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second is ordered.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, this bill, S. 3681, which was passed out of a Senate committee unanimously and by the Senate unanimously, came to this body and has been reported from the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with only 2 or 3 minor objections.

The bill is a matter of vital importance to 2,300,000 employees of the Federal Government. It was the subject of nearly 2 years study by a group of Federal executives including Hon. Marion B. Folsom, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and the Civil Service Commission, headed by Hon. Philip Young, Chairman.

This legislation will provide low-cost group life insurance to Federal employees in sums approximately their annual salary.

It authorizes a group-insurance program covering nearly all the civilian employees of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the United States Government and the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

The Civil Service Commission may, by regulations and after consultation with agency heads, exclude persons whose coverage would be administratively impracticable, such as seasonal employees in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, as well as employees hired for a special job, such as employees in the postal service during the Christmas rush.

Each eligible employee would be automatically covered unless he elects to the contrary.

Our committee in its report has emphasized that department and agency heads should point out to all present employees and new employees that this is term insurance as distinguished from ordinary life insurance.

Each covered employee would be insured for a sum equal to his annual compensation raised to the next higher multiple of \$1,000, with a maximum of \$20,000 in any case. Double indemnity and dismemberment insurance also attaches. The amount of insurance would be reduced by 2 percent a month after the individual attains age 65, subject to a maximum reduction of 75 percent. As his share of premium cost for all three types of insurance, there will be withheld from the employee's salary an amount not exceeding 25 cents biweekly for each \$1,000 of life insurance. The Government will contribute an amount not exceeding one-half the sum withheld from the employee. Payment of premiums would end at age 65, or earlier if the employee retires for disability or retires for other reason after at least 15 years' civilian service. Otherwise, separation from service would terminate the insurance, subject to a right of the employee to convert the insurance to an individual policy of life insurance under conditions approved by the Commission.

This is one of the important new proposals which provide necessary elements of a well-rounded personnel program for the Federal service, and that it carries out the plan outlined by the President in his message to the Congress of May 19, 1954.

Recognizing the special problems which exist because of the nature of the Federal service, the bill would adapt to the use of Government an administrative practice which has proved its value in progressive private business. Business has found that group insurance evidences the desire of management to help the employee in increasing his morale and work productivity. Government will derive the same advantages from the plan that are so widely acknowledged in the business world.

It is estimated that the total cost of this program will approximate \$70 million a year, and that the Government's one-third share will be about \$22,750,000. This will be the entire Government expenditure, with no additional appropriation for administrative expenses being necessary. The committee is assured and believes that total administrative cost will not exceed 2 percent of the total premium collected from the Government and from the employees.

This group-insurance program was originally proposed by the President in a special message to Congress. I repeat, it has the unanimous endorsement of the Senate committee and of the Senate, and there were only three votes against it in our committee and that was only because they wanted more opportunity to study it.

We should pass this bill now because of the tremendous interest in this program, because it has been approved by the Senate, because it has the favorable endorsement of the administration, and

because of this startling fact, which should be of vital interest to the Members, namely: That upward of 1,000 Federal employees die every month. Their families and dependents are being deprived of this protection which they would get in private employment. That is not just.

I believe also that it goes without saying that this will be a beneficial program for the Government as well as the employees. It would be one more item tending to keep our employees satisfied and thereby reduce the cost of recruitment and training programs. Likewise the following items should be stressed:

First. Group life insurance is an essential part of a well-rounded personnel program, designed to give the Federal service the employee appeal it must have to attract and hold highly qualified workers.

Second. Provision of this benefit will increase the employee's sense of family security and thereby contribute to better morale and increased productivity.

Third. It will be a deterrent to wasteful turnover, because it provides the inducement of continued participation in the plan with continued service.

Fourth. It will supplement the present benefits of the Employee Compensation Act and the various Government retirement systems.

Fifth. It will provide a means whereby disabled veterans and other physically handicapped persons now working for the Government, or entering Government service in the future, can obtain insurance they might otherwise not be able to get.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I support this measure and am very pleased to see it before us. I don't believe anyone can disagree with the proposition that the men and women who are making their careers in the service of the Federal Government should be on an equal footing with people in private industry when it comes to employment benefits, such as retirement, health protection, and insurance advantages. In almost all of these areas, we have seen to it that there is no discrimination against the Federal worker. But this bill pertains to something that has so far been neglected. Group life insurance plans, available only to numerous persons such as an office or factory or industry group, have never been available to Federal employees.

My confidence and assurance regarding this bill is enhanced by the fact that it is very largely the work of a distinguished citizen of the city of Rochester in my district, now in Washington on leave from the Eastman Kodak Co., to serve as Under Secretary of the Treasury. The Honorable Marion B. Folsom has been studying this problem, and talking about it and recommending action by us for quite some time. It is he who has worked out the problems raised by such a proposal. And I am proud to make this acknowledgment to him as we consider the bill.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ADAIR. Could the gentleman inform us if this coverage is by private insurance companies?

Mr. CORBETT. Without exception. A formula is set up by which companies can qualify, and as to how the purchases will be prorated among companies so that none will have too large a risk or too great a share of the business. That is all included in the bill. In other words, this is not an insurance program which will be underwritten by the Federal Government but is one which will be underwritten by recognized private insurance companies.

Mr. ADAIR. And will work through a number of privately owned and established insurance companies.

Mr. CORBETT. That is entirely correct.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. BATES. The gentleman has mentioned the fact that upon retirement this insurance may be converted. I wonder if the gentleman would tell the House what the situation would be in the case of an employee who has had this insurance for 15 years and then for one reason or other leaves the Government service?

Mr. CORBETT. When an employee is separated from the service he loses the advantage of belonging to the group; hence is no longer covered. But he can convert it to ordinary regular life insurance and without a physical examination but at regular rates for an individual.

Mr. BATES. We understand, then, that an employee after 15 years service who has been under this plan can convert to ordinary insurance?

Mr. CORBETT. The gentleman is correct. I might make the general statement that anyone who has once been blanketed under the provisions of this act would be deprived of no proper benefits which were owing to him.

Mr. BATES. I am glad the gentleman said that, because people would be pretty well advanced in years and their premium rate would be pretty high. It would be pretty hard on them after having had this type of insurance for a great many years.

Mr. CORBETT. Here is where the employee does get a real marked advantage. There are many of them in advanced years who could not pass the physical examination required for an ordinary life insurance policy. This conversion privilege for separated employees will allow them to purchase regular insurance which they otherwise could not buy because of disabilities.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. Will the gentleman tell us what the estimated cost to the Federal Government is?

Mr. CORBETT. The estimated cost during the first year of operation would be \$22 million. If the number of covered employees remains constant, the cost in succeeding years cannot be more

than the \$22 million under the terms of the bill. It was believed by the experts who testified before our committee and the Senate committee that the cost would actually be reduced based upon favorable experience with the insurance plan. May I emphasize again, however, that it cannot be more under the terms of the bill than the initial cost planned for the first year.

Mr. GOLDEN. How do these premiums paid by the Federal employees under this bill compare with the premiums when you buy insurance from private companies?

Mr. CORBETT. I am happy that the gentleman asked that question because every bit of testimony and evidence that we can find indicates this will result in the finest term insurance that can be purchased anywhere in the world comparing costs and benefits.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Do I understand this insurance is voluntary on the part of Federal employees?

Mr. CORBETT. Any Federal employee who does not care to participate can be excluded from the fund by a simple written notice.

Mr. PELLY. Is there any assurance or reasonable expectation that the rates will not go up?

Mr. CORBETT. As I answered the gentleman from Kentucky the reasonable assurance is they will go down. Under the terms of the bill employees cannot be charged more than \$6.50 per thousand per year and the Government no more than \$3.25 per thousand per year.

Mr. PELLY. It certainly is a very low rate compared with any group insurance which I have ever heard of in private industry. It seems to me it is a marvelous thing for Federal employees.

Mr. CORBETT. The gentleman is right and it is only because of the great number involved that these low rates become possible.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT] to answer a few questions for me. I notice there is a formula in the bill to provide for selecting the insurance companies. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not that formula is restrictive and how many companies now writing group insurance would be eligible for this business?

Mr. CORBETT. There are approximately 75 companies that can qualify.

Mr. HARDY. Seventy-five that would qualify under this formula?

Mr. CORBETT. That is right and the formula goes on further, as will be noted, to set up provisions that no one company can get any more than a fair proportion of the total volume. That formula is extremely involved.

Mr. HARDY. I cannot understand it. I thought it might be limited to 3 or 4 different companies.

Mr. CORBETT. No; it is just the reverse. The whole formula is designed

to make any company that can handle the load on this eligible; in fact, it was designed in such a way that some of the present associations of Federal employees that have insurance programs would be eligible to sell this type of insurance. Well over 75 companies meet the test, and nationwide representation in the program would thus be possible.

Mr. HARDY. I cannot be sure of my information, but I was informed about a week ago that the terms of this bill were so restrictive that actually there would not be more than 4 or 5 companies that would get any appreciable business from it.

Mr. CORBETT. The experts and Mr. Folsom assured us that that was absolutely in error, and we accept their word as to that.

Mr. HARDY. I certainly hope that is the case. Now, as to some details: There is a provision in the bill that calls for a reduction in the amount of insurance by 2 percent a month after an individual reaches the age of 65.

Mr. CORBETT. Yes. That is strictly to make it actuarially sound, so that as time goes on and the demands, possibly, from the man's family, or the employee's family, are tending to reduce, the liability of the insuring company is reduced, and I think the gentleman will find that that is in exact accord with these group-insurance programs.

Mr. HARDY. That relates to the employee who is still employed at the age of 65?

Mr. CORBETT. That is correct.

Mr. HARDY. So, if he is employed at the age of 65, for each full year of employment after 65 his policy is reduced by what percent?

Mr. CORBETT. By 2 percent a month for each month he is over 65, down to a minimum of 25 percent.

Mr. HARDY. So that if he reaches the age of 68 he has only 25 percent as much coverage as he had at 65?

Mr. CORBETT. That is approximately correct.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I think he pays no premiums after the age of 65.

Mr. HARDY. I am talking about terms of recovery. Let us pursue that a bit further. If you can clear this up, I will be delighted.

Mr. CORBETT. Of course, we expect that most of these employees are going to take advantage of their retirement situation at the age of 65, and the gentleman must recognize that this plan has got to be kept actuarially sound.

Mr. HARDY. Of course, I agree that the plan must be actuarially sound. As a matter of fact, it is based on average age, anyhow; is that not correct?

Mr. CORBETT. That is correct.

Mr. HARDY. So, so far as actuarial soundness is concerned, if we wanted to extend it to 70, all you would have to do would be to increase the premium a little.

Mr. CORBETT. That is possible, but remember over 65 he pays no premium at all. This is term insurance, and most term insurance ceases entirely at that age. Here we are starting on a new program. It has been worked over in the light of experience of other large groups, and I would certainly expect that as the years went on and experience has been

gathered with this program that we will find ways to improve it.

Mr. HARDY. Let me inquire further. What provision is made for reducing the amount of deduction? I notice it is provided that as much as \$6.50 a thousand may be deducted from the individual's pay, and that may be increased by half as much more by contributions on the part of Uncle Sam.

Mr. CORBETT. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. HARDY. I want to know what provision there is for reducing that premium payment.

Mr. CORBETT. There is no provision for reducing it. The express hope and prediction was that because of the large expected participation that advantages would accrue that would permit reducing the premiums or increasing the benefits.

Mr. HARDY. Now, speaking in terms of expected participation, can the gentleman tell us what is the average age of Federal employees at the present time?

Mr. CORBETT. The average age of employees at the present time? I cannot answer that, sir.

Mr. HARDY. Of course, the gentleman knows that the rates for group insurance are based on average age, is that not correct?

Mr. CORBETT. I certainly know that is correct, and I think the gentleman also knows that this plan was worked out by insurance experts, not by the committee, and obviously we have to follow the advice of experts in matters of this kind.

Mr. HARDY. I might point out this one aspect of it. I have not had the opportunity to get a great deal of information on it, but I have been told that the average age of Federal employees is about 40. Does the gentleman know whether that is fairly accurate?

Mr. CORBETT. I could not answer that. I think it would require some little research to dig out that information. It seems to me that the average age might be even higher than that.

Mr. HARDY. It might be. I do not know. I have been told that the average age was about 40, and that the experience of the Veterans' Administration with its insurance is that at age 40 pure insurance costs runs a little under \$4 per thousand.

Mr. CORBETT. Let us accept the gentleman's figure. What would be the point?

Mr. HARDY. The point that I was raising is this: Six dollars and fifty cents per thousand sounds to me like a pretty expensive rate, based on the average age of Federal employees, and it seems that the total premium will be \$9.75 when the Government's participation is added.

Mr. CORBETT. I would have to repeat to the gentleman the statement that this is probably the lowest cost term insurance that is purchasable anywhere in the world.

Mr. HARDY. That may or may not be. The only comparison we could have in governmental experience would be United States Government life insurance and national service life insurance, which, I believe, at the age of 40, would show a pure insurance cost of less than

\$4 a thousand, if you are taking average age. There is no administrative expense involved in that figure; I do not want to be misunderstood. But I think the gentleman should also bear in mind that there would be no selling expense entailed in this program.

Mr. CORBETT. There would be absolutely no selling expense and no commissions paid.

Mr. HARDY. It seems to me that we do not yet have all of the answers that we ought to have. I should like to ask one other question, if the gentleman would be good enough to yield further. At age 65 suppose an employee retires; his insurance, at the time he separates from the service lapses unless he undertakes to continue it; is that correct?

Mr. CORBETT. At retirement, the insurance continues in force without further payment of premiums. It does not lapse and the employee is not required to make any additional payments. If the employee, as you state, however, is 65 years of age, the face value of the policy of course is reduced by 2 percent a month, but the employee will receive at least 25 percent of the face value. At this point I might say that in other cases of regular retirement, where the employee goes from employment to retirement, his policy will continue in force at the full face value until he reaches 65. Where the employee is retired before age 65 for disability, or on immediate annuity if he has at least 15 years' service, it will continue at face value until he reaches the age of 65 at which time, in both cases of course, it will become subject to the 2 percent per month reduction factor.

Mr. HARDY. Does he have the option of maintaining 100 percent of his coverage by paying additional premiums?

Mr. CORBETT. Presently, no.

Mr. HARDY. So that, regardless of what happens, when he retires after he reaches age 68, he has only 25 percent coverage; is that correct?

Mr. CORBETT. That is approximately correct. It is reduced by 24 percent a year, and at 68 he would have 28 percent remaining.

Mr. HARDY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I note on page 2 that the cost to the taxpayers under this particular bill would be \$22,750,000 a year; that is correct?

Mr. CORBETT. That is the cost the first year. It is assumed that the cost the first year would be higher than in any subsequent year.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Are we justified in giving a special privilege to a group of people, these Federal workers, including ourselves, by voting out a bill of this nature? Does not this go along the line of socialized insurance? I have always objected to socialized medicine.

Mr. CORBETT. I should like to say to the gentleman that I cannot see how anyone can call this socialized insurance. The business is done through private companies. If this is socialized insurance, then the United States Steel Corp., the Westinghouse Corp., the Gulf Oil Co.,

and all the rest of these large companies are guilty of having socialized insurance for their employees. I think I ought to say this further to the gentleman—

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman further explain that cost item of \$22,750,000?

Mr. CORBETT. If the gentleman will allow me to finish the thought I had started to express, I would say to the gentleman that this is a right, a protection, which is given to practically every workman in America who is engaged in an industry that employs large enough groups to have this sort of plan.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I have no objection to the plan in itself, but I do question it from the viewpoint of the contribution by our taxpayers to it.

Mr. CORBETT. This figure I think is very significant. A total of 85,000 American firms and organizations are sponsoring this type of insurance for their members. As of December 31, 1952, 37 million persons were covered by group life-insurance policies, aggregating a face value of \$70 billions. In fact, I think it has been a very lamentable fact that we have not had the wisdom to grant this type of insurance to our employees long ago.

So far as allowing all the members of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches to participate is concerned, the more who do participate the greater the benefits can be, and the cheaper the cost to each individual.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I have no objection to the members of the legislative and judicial branches and others joining in if the bill is to be adopted. My objection is basically as to whether or not we are justified in voting ourselves what appears to me to be a little bonus through the back door of this bill. It is cheap insurance.

Mr. CORBETT. That is a matter for the gentleman's own individual judgment. Some of us here feel that we have been highly unfair to our employees in not giving them the opportunity to purchase this type of insurance. Therefore we think that by any delay in passing this bill we are doing an injustice to the families of the thousand persons in the Federal employ who are dying each month.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I ask the gentleman a further question?

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 8 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. CORBETT. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will be very happy to yield further to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As I have asked the gentleman, will he go a little further into this insurance cost to the taxpayers of \$22,750,000 a year? Are we justified in throwing that load onto the taxpayers for the insuring of Federal employees?

Mr. CORBETT. I want to answer the gentleman's question in the same words that I answered it a moment ago, namely, that we are not justified in withholding this type of insurance from the Fed-

eral employees. Here we have a definite competition with all private industries. I repeat, 37 million American employees have this opportunity. They are participating in group life insurance totaling \$70 billion.

I may say to the gentleman that it is inconceivable to me that we should not with our own employees give them an opportunity to protect their families. There must be literally tens of thousands of our employees who cannot qualify for any kind of insurance. It is entirely just that the Government expend this very modest amount, far less than we put into certain projects that may never yield a dime, \$22 million that will do so much for 2,300,000 of our employees and their families. And we certainly ought to more than make up the money in reduced recruitment and training operations.

I wish the gentleman would search his mind. I think he could vote for this.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, I am surprised at the violent reaction with which this discussion of group insurance placed with private companies for the protection of Federal workers has brought forth today.

In my own small business employing about 15 people we have offered group life insurance to all employees since way back in 1936 and in other small business organizations with which I have been associated, this protection was extended many years before social security was thought of. All of the plans in private industry provide for contributions by the employee and employer and most of them have placed the insurance with private insurance companies. Since this is essentially the program we are discussing here today for Federal employees, it would seem to me that this is another example where our Government might well profit by the experience of business and industry in personnel relations.

Mr. CORBETT. Is the gentleman telling me that this is certainly modern personnel management practice?

Mr. BROWNSON. This is simply the type of fringe benefit that private industry has used for the last 30 years, to my knowledge, in its personnel practices.

Mr. CORBETT. I think the gentleman has made a fine contribution to this discussion.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN].

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I commend him and the committee on bringing this type of legislation out. As a former Federal employee, I have been somewhat alarmed at what has been going on in the civil service. We have cut down on the annual leave of our Federal employees and many other benefits they have had. This type of benefit is something that has been long overdue. As the gentleman pointed out, almost every large industry in this country has a plan similar to this for its employees. The Federal Government is losing its employees because, for one thing, they

are not paid as well as in private industry. They have no unemployment insurance and they have few other benefits that employees in private industry have. This is the least we can do for them. I think we ought to do more. May I bring out one more point to the gentleman from Minnesota? He seems to be alarmed over the fact that we are including ourselves—I think he called it a bonus—in this legislation. What is wrong with that? I think we need it. I would like to have the gentleman tell me what his position would be if we had a pay raise bill here, as I think we should have. I think more of us ought to be able to stand up and have the courage to do for ourselves what we think should be done, and not be so fearful of the results. I am certain our constituents would approve.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEIN. I yield to give the gentleman an opportunity to say how he would vote, if we had a pay raise bill before us.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Thank you, sir. As the Representative of one of the greatest agricultural congressional districts in America, I would feel that this year, as long as the Congress has cut down price-support protection to the farmers of the United States, I certainly could not vote myself any possible increase either in salary or in insurance benefits as in this particular legislation.

Mr. KLEIN. I am glad the gentleman has made his position clear. I would like to remind him, however, that there is no compulsion about it. Neither he nor any other Member is compelled to take the increase. If they do not want it, they can leave it in the Treasury, but I am certain the gentleman, just as every other Member should, would avail himself of whatever benefits were to be had.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely urge that the House act favorably on this legislation providing for group life insurance for Federal employees.

This measure is recommended and supported by the President and the Bureau of the Budget and is a vital part of an overall plan to improve working conditions and job benefits for Uncle Sam's workers. This program is essential if we are going to adequately compete with private industry in obtaining and retaining the highest quality of personnel. We all know and realize, in order to have the highest efficiency and the greatest economy in our Federal operations, we must have a high level of morale and security for our employees.

It would be most difficult to measure the cost of this insurance program by mere dollars and cents outlay. On the contrary, it must be considered in connection with an effort to increase the efficiency and morale of the Federal service. This insurance program is no more liberal than what is now provided for the employees of thousands of private industries. The Federal Government is just late in recognizing their responsibilities toward their employees. This program has been thoroughly studied and worked out by the administration as well as the House Post Office and Civil Service Com-

mittee. There should be no objection to it and I hope that the House of Representatives will pass it by an overwhelming margin.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the suspending of the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I favor very strongly the action approving S. 3681 to establish an insurance program for Federal employees. I think such a program is excellent, but I have one reservation about the action. This most important legislation was accorded a hearing lasting only one-half hour by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. I fear most of the committee members have not even had the opportunity to read the legislation carefully. Such a hasty hearing denies possible consideration of improvements in the proposal and denies a full opportunity for a public hearing on the plan. In spite of the short hearing, the insurance proposal has my full support, for I believe it puts into effect one of the better practices adopted by many private employees. The excellent work done by civilian employees in the Government is too seldom given full recognition. This insurance program will add to the benefits accorded Federal employees.

I trust the House will, during the 84th Congress, make a careful review of the program to be absolutely certain all provisions are equitable and that it provides the best possible plan for Federal employees.

NORTH UNIT IRRIGATION DISTRICT HAYSTACK RESERVOIR ON THE DESCHUTES FEDERAL RECLAMA- TION PROJECT

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2864) to approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the North Unit irrigation district, to authorize construction of Haystack Reservoir on the Deschutes Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the contract with the North Unit irrigation district in form substantially similar to that approved by the district directors on July 31, 1953, which has been negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 7, subsection (a), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1192; 43 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 485), is approved and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is authorized to construct the Haystack Dam and equalizing reservoir and related works as a feature of the Deschutes Federal reclamation project at

a cost not in excess of an amount which, together with other project costs reimbursable and returnable to the United States pursuant to the terms and provisions of the contract approved by section 1 of this act, does not exceed the maximum construction charge obligation of the North Unit irrigation district.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GAVIN. I am definitely opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is any Member on the minority side opposed to the bill? [After a pause.] If not, without objection a second is considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, S. 2854, has to do with a project known as the Haystack Reservoir. This is a bill to authorize the construction of a reservoir on a Federal reclamation project and for other purposes. I might call the attention of the House to the fact that this great Government of ours has been trying to effect economies and reduce expenditures and balance the budget; and just the other day, the gentleman from Oregon had a \$22 million reclamation and irrigation project before us. That is the Talent project, and now again they are back here today with another \$12 million reclamation and irrigation project. I presume that the gentleman from Oregon has many other projects in mind, but it would appear not to be good judgment to bring them out more than one at a time. But nobody seems to pay much attention to these programs. I just became a little interested in these many projects.

You will notice the report is in very small print. When a Member comes to the floor he secures a copy of the bill and report, but the small print is usually so difficult to read that he usually pays little attention to it. Therefore, I have selected from the report what I thought would be the significant parts so that I could call them to the attention of the House. Action is entirely up to the House on projects of this kind.

However if you want to spend the American taxpayers' money in this manner, it is \$12 million worth. In fact, according to the report, 174 people are involved in the area. Only 174 people are involved in the \$12 million project. However, it is my opinion that while we have this great overproduction of foodstuffs and hundreds of thousands of acres have been taken out of production, it does not make sense to develop more programs, spend more of the taxpayers' money to put more acreage back into production, whether it is for irrigation or land reclamation, or whatnot.

I think these programs should be held in abeyance until such time as the demands are evident of the need for more land producing more foodstuffs.

This is a project where only 174 people are concerned. It is going to cost \$12 million. This bill before you would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to

execute an amendatory repayment contract with the North Unit Irrigation District, an organization formed under Oregon laws, and represents water users on an irrigated area of 50,000 acres. That is what is involved for \$12 million—174 people and 50,000 acres.

The organization to which they refer, as I stated, represents, according to the report, 174 people. The Federal Government would be laying out cash on the barrel head, \$12 million to irrigate and improve the land of 174 people. That seems to me to be a very high cost. I wonder if any other 174 people any place in the United States would get any consideration for this kind of a project, involving only that number of people. Originally it was proposed that this \$12 million would be paid back in a 50-year period, but I note from the report that it is now to be paid back in 78 years. In fact, there were 4 or 5 bills here today on the Consent Calendar on these same kinds of projects, all of which with a period of 50 years were requested to be extended—amortized for 75 years or more. If they go up to 78 years they may go up to 100 years. Why not make it in perpetuity, take a little here and a little there when the Government may get it. Nobody seems to pay any attention to these contracts.

This one, along with the \$12 million to improve the land, they want the time limit raised from 50 years to 78 years. Why not make it 100?

I ask my friends, while Secretary Benson is restricting farm acreage, why should it be necessary at this time for the Congress to authorize a project that would cost in the neighborhood of \$12 million for 174 people who now request that the loan be extended for 78 years; it would not be paid back for the next several generations. Certainly we have sufficient land in production, and we are flooding out land in many projects, a lot of good land that could be utilized.

I just want to say to the membership that no banker in his right mind would entertain such a loan on a 78-year basis. But apparently my friends from Oregon—and they are my friends and have been for many years—believe it is all right for Uncle Sam to handle a loan for \$12 million on a 78-year basis. I wonder if many of the bankers out in Oregon would entertain a loan on a reclamation or irrigation project on a 2½-percent amortization basis for 78 years? Certainly not. And that is the trouble and the reason why this country of ours is in the condition that it is today. It is just a multiple number of projects of a similar nature of this kind that is breaking the back of the American taxpayer and placing a terrific burden on our people.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. After a bit. For once I have 20 minutes at my disposal.

Mr. ENGLE. The gentleman ought to be willing to yield 20 seconds.

Mr. GAVIN. Certainly there is not any Member of this House who would even consider asking any banking group to entertain a proposal such as is presented to us here—78 years, \$12 million loan. That is along the line of the 5 bills

here today, to 1 of which I objected. They were 50-year programs and they asked that they be extended to 75 years. This sounds unreasonable.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GAVIN. I will be glad to a little later. In looking over the report I find a letter under date of June 17, 1954, from Donald R. Belcher, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It states in part:

The proposed amendatory contract which would be approved by enactment of S. 2864 would relieve financial difficulties of the North Unit Irrigation District by extending the present irrigation repayment contract period from 40 years to a base period of 78 years, with provision for variable annual repayments to reflect land capabilities and economic conditions.

Sounds good. But in any event the average taxpayer pays the bill. But let us not be fooled by these words, because you are going to put up \$12 million here today for 174 people to irrigate some 50,000 acres.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Not at this time.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman is in error.

Mr. GAVIN. I am taking this from the report.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman is in error.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield at this time. The print is so small and I do not want it to be trying for the Members to read it, so I am bringing it to your attention. This is from the report.

There is another letter under date of June 4 of this year to the Secretary of the Interior, from which I quote in part:

The proposed new repayment contract which would be approved under S. 2864 would remedy the present financial difficulties of the district by extending the present repayment period from 40 years to a base period of 78 years, with an added provision for variable annual payments to reflect land capabilities and economic conditions.

The annual cost, including operation and maintenance and replacements, is estimated to average \$60,000, based on amortizing construction costs in 50 years at 2½ percent.

The Department further recommends that such a study be undertaken subsequent to the authorization of the project.

Under the proposed amendatory contract, the maximum obligation of the district would be \$12,130,000, consisting of \$10,530,000 for the irrigation facilities constructed during the period from about 1938 to 1949, and \$1,600,000 for the proposed Haystack equalizing reservoir and its appurtenant works.

It states further:

Under adverse economic conditions, it is possible that the repayment period would be extended many years beyond the 78-year base period.

Why extend it? Why not write it off, take our loss and call it a day, without further extension?

It is further stated in this letter:

Conversely, with favorable economic conditions, the repayment period could be less than 78 years.

But if you had a bad economic situation it might be up to 100 years. Continuing the letter:

While the Bureau of the Budget, in general, does not approve of extending irrigation repayment contracts over unrealistically long periods of time, in consideration of the financial difficulties and special circumstances connected with the Deschutes, north unit project, and on the basis that a precedent is not established, there would be no objection to amending the existing contract to provide for the longer repayment period.

However, let me point out at this time that in my opinion a precedent is being established:

In addition the Bureau of the Budget believes that under present conditions a reasonable repayment period for Federal irrigation projects should be the useful economic life but not longer than 50 years following completion of construction exclusive, where applicable, of a development period not exceeding 10 years.

But that is not what they want to do here. They want 78 years. They might have made it 88 or 98 years.

That is what they think it ought to be, and if they want to borrow \$10 million on a 10-year basis, that is all right; but when you get into more than 50 years and it is questionable whether or not it can be repaid, I think the Government ought to stay out of that kind of loan business.

The letter states further:

We also believe that, in view of the decision by local interests to construct a system for supplying water for domestic, livestock, and municipal purposes at a cost of about \$3½ million, without Federal assistance, careful consideration should be given to having local interests construct the Haystack equalizing reservoir financed partly with revenues collected by a conservancy district on the basis of the public and secondary benefits and the balance by the water users.

Now, that makes sense to me, that the people out in the area themselves develop a program by which they can finance their own operation, and if there is so much profit in this irrigation business out there as they say and they assure us it is going to be paid back in 78 years, let them finance it themselves and not ask the American taxpayers to finance it.

In another letter under date of June 15 from Fred G. Aandahl, Acting Secretary of the Interior, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, part of which I quote, it is stated:

Under the contract the maximum repayment obligation of the district will be \$12,130,000.

The proposed plan for repayment of this obligation is basically the normal and percentage variable plan provided by the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, using as the base annual installment the sum of \$136,500 until the 50th year following the year, as announced by the Secretary, in which the project is served by an adequate domestic water system. Thereafter, the base annual installment will be \$193,800.

The water users of the North Unit Irrigation District have approved execution of the enclosed contract by a vote of 155 to 19.

In a letter dated June 4, the Bureau of the Budget has recommended that consideration be given to the formation of a conservancy district in connection with the North Unit lands and that provision be made for amortizing the cost of Haystack Reser-

voir over a period of 50 years or less. The Bureau of the Budget has also advised that no commitment can be made as to when funds will be available for construction of Haystack. A copy of the Bureau of the Budget's letter is attached. We recommend that your committee give consideration to its suggestions and that the bill, with such amendments as are called for in the circumstances, be enacted.

Now, I could continue this discussion, but let me say that I think the time has come in this Congress that we look these matters over carefully. In the past usually these bills have been brought in here about 4:30 in the afternoon; there is only a handful of Members on the floor, or under unanimous consent or suspension of the rules they are passed quickly. But, from now on I think we should be watching all of them, because I think the Members of the Congress representing the American people should see that we protect their interests and that we get value received for every dollar that the Government is requested to invest.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Then the gentleman thinks that this is a matter important enough that the opposition to it should have more than 20 minutes in order to present the true picture to the Congress who have to vote on the subject.

Mr. GAVIN. I would be glad if the gentleman would ask unanimous consent that the time be increased to discuss this matter.

Mr. EBERHARTER. In answer to the gentleman I might say that unanimous consent would not lie because it is under suspension of the rules. In other words, we are cut down to 20 minutes if we are opposed to the proposition.

Mr. GAVIN. I might say to my good friend from Allegheny County, in summing up what I have to say in 20 minutes allocated to me is this: I think it is an unwise, unsound investment of \$12 million of American taxpayers' money to irrigate 50,000 acres of land involving 174 people. I think it is too costly a proposition and I think the bill should be voted down, as well as all of the rest of projects of a similar nature. Let me ask my friends from the Northwest, would you consider going to a group of bankers in the Northwest and ask them to finance a \$12 million project on a 2½ percent basis for 78 years, because in 78 years is a long time?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman has been in error so many times, at which time I tried to get him to yield and correct him. \$10,530,000 has been already allocated by the Congress years ago, and this bill only carries \$1,600,000 for a new reservoir, for new water for this irrigation project, so that the gentleman has been in error.

Mr. GAVIN. No; I am not in error.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It is not \$12 million of new money.

Mr. GAVIN. The whole project will cost \$12,130,000, whether you got the

money in 1939 or you get it in 1954. That is what is involved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this legislation be voted down.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I have said all along in connection with these flood control projects, of which Pennsylvania is now getting a tremendous sum, that they pay nothing back, not a penny of the cost, neither principal nor interest. These irrigation projects do pay back the principal.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] has been in error so many times, that I should like to make this effort to correct him. He refused to yield for the correction. He refers to this \$12 million bill; there is only \$1,600,000 of new money with which to build a reservoir. The rest of the money was appropriated a long time ago.

The gentleman spoke of 174 people who would benefit. The vote of the people was 155 to 19. But the number of acres involved here is 50,000. Under the 160-acre limitation, that takes care of a great many more people, perhaps a thousand to fifteen hundred people in this area who would be affected by this irrigation project.

It is true that they have been in some financial trouble and this bill is brought here in order to correct or to help some of their problems and the conditions with which they are faced. The committee gave consideration to this bill and I think it ought to be passed by the House. The bill provides additional water for 50,000 acres of crops.

At this time I should like to yield to a gentleman of the committee who has been a very valuable member of the committee and has done very much work on these irrigation projects, the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, the case boils down to this. Those people owe a certain amount of money. They cannot pay it in 40 years. The bill extends the pay-out period to, I believe, 78 years. If they cannot pay out in 40 years, isn't it better for them to pay back in 78 years than for the Government to get nothing at all? There is involved here the question whether or not we want to write off this money as a loss or extend the period within which they can pay back, and permit these people who are willing to assume the continued burden to do so. That is all that this bill amounts to.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. If the gentleman will yield to me, this acreage is not new acreage. It is the old acreage of 50,000 acres. But it permits them to have more water on the 50,000 acres for the crops which they put into production. So my colleagues should understand it is not \$12 million. The House and the Appropriations Committee have already taken care of \$10,530,000. This calls for \$1,600,000. The principal will be paid back in 78 years. It will not be like the project of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, where they get \$150 million for a flood-control project and do not pay back 1 penny, not 1 penny of interest or principal. There has been over \$10 billion earmarked for flood control. While I am for flood-control projects, remember they do not pay back interest, they

do not pay back principal. That is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 times more than ever has been allocated for reclamation projects, where they do pay back the principal on these projects.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the bill be adopted, and ask my colleagues to so vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON].

Mr. COON. Mr. Speaker, I am glad my friend from Pennsylvania is willing to have that figure corrected from \$12 million to \$1,600,000, which is the total amount this bill calls for of new money at this time. The \$10,530,000 was spent over a decade ago and that is already in the project now. There is only \$1,600,000 of new money.

Mr. GAVIN. The whole job was \$12,130,000, including the \$1,600,000 which is new money. At the same time you are asking to bring up the 50-year repayment to 78 years. All told it involves \$12,130,000, even though the money was appropriated back in 1938 and 1939.

Mr. COON. But the gentleman will agree that this bill just calls for \$1,600,000?

Mr. GAVIN. It is evident, yes; but the overall project is \$12,130,000.

Mr. COON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read a letter from Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which reads:

MY DEAR MR. COON: We understand that in recent discussions, in which you have participated, in considering H. R. 7647, a bill to approve an amandatory repayment contract negotiated with the North Unit irrigation district, to authorize construction of Haystack Reservoir on the Deschutes Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes, that questions have been raised concerning the useful life of the proposed Haystack Reservoir.

Haystack Reservoir is to be constructed in an offstream site with little or no siltation hazard, and can reasonably be expected to have a useful life well in excess of 78 years.

I think this bill is a meritorious one and should be approved, as it has the full committee support.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GAVIN) there were—ayes 61, noes 7.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill, S. 3379.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

OAHE DAM, MISSOURI RIVER, AND REHABILITATION OF CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX RESERVATION INDIANS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 2233) to provide for the acquisition of lands by the United States required for the reservoir created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this agreement between the United States of America and the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, Witnesseth, That this agreement when enacted by Congress and when confirmed and accepted in writing by three-quarters of the adult Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, as shown by the tribal rolls of the said reservation, does hereby convey to the United States all tribal, allotted, assigned, and inherited lands or interests within said Cheyenne River Reservation belonging to the Indians of said reservation, which lands are required by the United States for the reservoir to be created by the construction of the dam across the Missouri River in South Dakota, now known as Oahe Dam, including such lands along the margin of said proposed reservoir as may be required by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for the construction, protection, development, and use of said reservoir all as described in part II of this agreement, subject, however, to the conditions of this agreement hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, That the effective date of this act shall be the date when the Secretary of the Interior shall by proclamation declare that this agreement has been ratified and approved in writing by three-quarters of the adult members of said Indians as above defined.

SEC. II. The United States agrees to pay for all said tribal, allotted, assigned, and inherited lands or interest in land, together with all improvements thereon (except the Agency Hospital); and for the stumpage value of standing timber and for severance damages to individual owners within the taking area; and for the bed of the Missouri River so far as it is the eastern boundary of said Cheyenne River Reservation, the sum of \$2,614,778.95. And the United States further agrees to pay for overall tribal severance damages outside the taking area for Oahe Reservoir and for the loss of the annual supply of timber and for the loss of wildlife and wild fruits, the sum of \$3,973,076, in all, \$6,587,854.95, which sum shall be in final and complete settlement of all claims, rights, and demands of said tribe or allottees or heirs thereof arising out of the construction of the Oahe project, and shall be deposited to the credit of said tribe in the Treasury of the United States, to draw interest on the principal thereof at the rate of 4 percent per annum until expended: *Provided*, That the said tribal council shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval a copy of the schedules on which the sum of \$2,614,778.95 is based, as itemized in this section, and when such schedule is approved by the Secretary of the Interior it shall be the final schedule on which the said sum shall be distributed to or credited to the owners of said lands.

SEC. III. The United States further agrees to appropriate, and the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to make available from sums so appropriated to be charged against the cost of construction of the Oahe project, further additional appropriations for the special purposes of relocat-

ing and reestablishing the Indian cemeteries, tribal monuments and shrines within the taking area for said reservoir described in part II of this agreement as the tribal council of said Indian tribe shall select and designate, which sums shall be expended on the recommendation of the tribal council with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. IV. The United States further agrees to appropriate, and the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to make available from sums so appropriated to be charged against the cost of construction of the Oahe project, further additional appropriations which shall be expended upon the request of the tribal council of said Indian tribe with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior for the following purposes:

Relocation and reconstruction of Cheyenne River Agency, relocation and reconstruction of all schools, hospitals, all service buildings, agents and employees quarters, all roads, bridges, and all incidental matters or facilities in connection therewith, at points to be determined by the tribal council of said tribe with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That all the said reconstruction shall provide all said facilities of whatsoever nature in quantity and quality of not less than those now existing on said Cheyenne River Reservation. The relocation of the agency, schools, hospitals, and the replacement and construction of roads and facilities shall be the duty and the obligations of the United States at its own expense, to best serve the Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation and the requests of said tribal council in respect to all matters set out in this section shall be complied with except when compliance is impossible.

SEC. V. In addition to the sum set out in section II hereof, the United States further agrees that it will appropriate and make available a further sum in the total amount of \$6,044,500 which shall likewise be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indian tribe to draw interest on the principal thereof at the rate of 4 percent per annum until expended for the purpose of complete rehabilitation for all members of said tribe who are residents of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation at the time of the passage of this act, whether or not residing within the taking area of the Oahe project, and for relocating and reestablishing members of said tribe who reside upon such lands conveyed to the United States to the extent that the economic, social, religious, and community life of all said Indians shall be restored to a condition not less advantageous to said Indians than the condition that the said Indians now are in: *Provided*, That said fund provided for in this section shall be expended upon the order and direction of the tribal council of said tribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purposes set forth in this section.

SEC. VI. The United States agrees that all mineral rights of whatsoever nature at or below the surface within the taking area as described in part II hereof shall be and hereby are reserved to said Indian tribe or individual owners or holders of lands or interests in lands as their interests may appear under section I hereof, subject to future extraction and use by said tribe or said members thereof or their heirs, successors, or assigns, but also subject to all reasonable regulations which may be imposed by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for the protection and use by the United States of the taking area for the purposes of the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project.

SEC. VII. The members of the said Indian tribe shall have the right without charge to cut and remove all timber and to salvage any portion of the improvements within said taking area either by demolition or removal, and the owners of the land

whereon said improvements stand shall have a prior right to such salvage but if said right is waived or not exercised before the date of the notice provided for in section IX hereof, the tribal council shall have the right to designate others to demolish or remove said timber and improvements or in the discretion of the tribal council, said demolition or removal may be undertaken and carried out by said tribal council: *Provided*, That the salvage permitted by this section shall not be construed as "double compensation" as set out in section 2 (b) (2) of Public Law 870, 81st Congress.

SEC. VIII. The United States and the Indian parties to this agreement recognize that a hazard to livestock is created by the rise and fall of the waters to be impounded in Oahe Reservoir. They also recognize that said hazard is not subject to exact determination at this time, therefore the parties to this agreement agree that all hazards which may develop when the annual rise and fall of Oahe Reservoir can reasonably be determined shall be met by the United States by such protective measures as may be necessary to minimize losses to the Indian parties hereto as to livestock only.

SEC. IX. Members of said Indian tribe now residing within the taking area of the project shall have the right without charge to remain on and use the lands hereby conveyed as said lands are now being used from and after the effective date of this act to the point in time where the gates of Oahe Dam are to be closed for the impoundment of the water of the Missouri River. The Chief of Engineers shall give public notice 1 year in advance of the prospective date of the closing of said gates for said purpose and all improvements of whatever nature, all timber of whatever kind or class shall be salvaged or removed or else shall be considered as abandoned by the tribe or by the individual owners at a date 6 months subsequent to the date of the notice given by the Chief of Engineers. All individuals and personal property shall remove or be removed from the taking area before the expiration of the 1-year's notice given by the Chief of Engineers as aforesaid. And the United States shall not be liable for any loss of life or property not so removed from the taking area from and after the expiration of said notice.

SEC. X. After the Oahe Dam gates are closed and the waters of the Missouri River impounded, the said Indian tribe and the members thereof shall have the right to graze stock on the land between the level of the reservoir and the taking line described in part II hereof. The said tribal council and the members of said Indian tribe shall have, without, cost the right of free access to the shoreline of the reservoir including the right to hunt and fish in and on the aforesaid shoreline and reservoir, subject, however, to regulations governing the corresponding use by other citizens of the United States.

SEC. XI. The United States through the Department of the Interior shall render all aid and assistance to individual members of said tribe whose lands are within the said taking area for the purposes of purchasing land in the name of the United States for said individuals and the United States shall reconvey said lands under trust patent to the individual owners upon the selection by said owners of the land which they decide to have purchased for them. The said trust patents shall be in form and effect the same as corresponding trust patents heretofore issued to said individuals. The holders of exchange assignments within the said taking area shall be regarded as holders of trust patents and shall be accorded the same privileges and procedures as holders of land held in trust as in this section provided.

The funds for the purchase of such substitute land in all cases shall be provided by the individual applying for such purchase and reconveyance as is herein described, out of moneys placed to his credit for the transfer

of his lands, improvements, and timber under the authority of this agreement and the subsequent act of Congress herein provided for but no service charge shall be made by the United States in addition to the cost of the substitute allotment. The lands so selected and purchased as substitute allotments may be either within the boundaries of the Cheyenne River Reservation as diminished by this agreement or outside said reservation as may meet the desires of the individuals involved in the several transactions: *Provided*, That no purchase of lands outside the Cheyenne River Reservation shall affect the existing status of such lands, interests, or rights therein, or improvements thereon, with respect to taxation. No prior act of Congress or departmental regulation shall be held to be a bar to the full operation of this section, nor shall the tribal constitution, ordinance, or resolution thereunder be held to be a bar to the full operation of this section, No. XI.

SEC. XII. No part of any expenditure made by the United States under any or all of the provisions of this agreement and the subsequent acts of ratification shall be charged as an offset or counterclaim against any tribal claim which has arisen under any treaty, law, or Executive order of the United States prior to the effective date of taking of said land as provided for in section I hereof and the payment of Sioux benefits as provided for in section 17 of the said act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 888), as amended, shall be continued under the provision of section 14 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), on the basis now in operation without regard to the loss of tribal land within the taking area under the provisions of this agreement.

SEC. XIII. The United States agrees to reimburse the said tribal council for expenses incurred by it and caused by, or incident to, the negotiations which have led up to the making and ratification of this agreement: *Provided*, That such reimbursable expenses do not exceed in the aggregate \$100,000, of which not more than \$50,000 shall be payable as attorney fees. The tribal council shall send a statement to the Secretary of the Army setting out said expenses up to the date of the proclamation to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior declaring that the act of Congress approving this agreement is in full force and effect. The Secretary of the Army shall forward said statement to the Congress for appropriation together with his recommendations.

SEC. XIV. Holders of inherited lands or interests in lands may consolidate their interests by and between themselves and the total proceeds in the hands of any individual held by such consolidation of interests may be used by any individual holder of the same for purchase of substitute lands as in section XI provided.

SEC. XV. The right of any individual member of said Indian tribe to reject the final appraisal made on his land and improvements shall be preserved and, if any individual does reject such final appraisal, he shall file notice of such rejection by notice in writing to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, who shall thereupon file a proceeding in the United States District Court of the District of South Dakota as in a condemnation proceeding and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to determine, by procedure corresponding to a condemnation proceeding, the value of said land and improvements and the said tribal council shall deposit with the clerk of said court the full amount set out in the final appraisal which was previously offered to said individual, which fund shall be used in payment in full or in part of the final judgment of said United States district court. Cost of such proceedings shall be borne by the United States and the individual involved shall be entitled to counsel at his own expense. In the event the amount of the ap-

praisal so deposited in said court is not enough to cover the final judgment in said proceeding, the United States shall pay such difference from the fund of \$6,587,854.95 established under section II hereof into the hands of the clerk of said court and thereupon title shall vest in the United States.

SEC. XVI. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$12,732,354.95, as provided by sections II, V, and XIII, exclusive of the sums to be charged against the cost of construction of the Oahe project as provided in sections III and IV hereof.

PART II

The lands conveyed by this agreement are the following tracts of land, all in the State of South Dakota:

Township 5 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 5: Northwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; north half northwest quarter; north half southeast quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 6: Northeast quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter; north half northwest quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Township 6 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Lots 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Township 6 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 28: Southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 33: Northeast quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Township 7 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 21: All.

Section 34: Southeast quarter.

Township 7 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 19: Lots 1, 2, and 3.

Section 20: Lot 1.

Section 29: Lots 1, 2, and 3.

Section 30: Northeast quarter northeast quarter; east half southeast quarter northeast quarter; north half northwest quarter northeast quarter; north half northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 31: West half northeast quarter; lots 6, 7, and 8.

Section 32: Lot 1.

Township 8 north, range 23 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Lots 5 and 6.

Township 9 north, range 23 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 36: South half southwest quarter and lots 2, 3, and 4.

Township 9 north, range 24 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 12: South half; south half northeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Section 13: West half northwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Section 14: South half; south half northwest quarter; west half southwest quarter northeast quarter; east half southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 15: Southeast quarter northeast quarter; south half southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 22: North half northeast quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter; lots 2 and 3; lot 1 except 10 acres in the form of a square situated in the northwest corner thereof.

Section 23: Northwest quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; lots 6, 7, 8, and 9.
 Section 27: Lots 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; lot 7, except 10 acres in the form of a square, situated in the northwest corner thereof.

Section 28: South half southeast quarter; south half north half southeast quarter.

Section 31: Southeast quarter northeast quarter; lots 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Section 32: South half south half northwest quarter; lots 8 and 9.

Section 33: Lots 5 and 6.

Section 34: Northwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 1, 2, and 3.
Township 9 north, range 25 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: East half southeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; south half northwest quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; north half southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 2: Southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 7: South half southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter; south half of lot 5, lots 3, 4, 11, and 12.

Section 9: West half southwest quarter; south half southeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 10: Southeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; south half southeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 11: South half southwest quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 12: North half northeast quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 13: South half southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 14: Lots 5, 6, and 7.

Section 15: North half; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Section 16: Northwest quarter; north half northeast quarter; lots 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Section 17: Lots 1 and 10.

Section 18: East half northwest quarter; west half northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; lots 1, 2, and 3.

Section 23: Lot 3.

Section 24: Lots 6, 7, and 8.

Township 9 north, range 26 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Lot 8 (formerly known as lot 7).

Section 3: Northwest quarter northwest quarter; north half northeast quarter northwest quarter; lot 5.

Section 4: Northwest quarter; north half northeast quarter; north half southeast quarter northeast quarter; north half southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 2, 3, and 4.

Section 5: East half; southwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter; east half northwest quarter northwest quarter; north half southeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 6: Southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; south half northeast quarter southwest quarter; south half of lot 3; lot 4.

Section 7: North half north half north-east quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 8: Southwest quarter; northeast quarter; north half northwest quarter northwest quarter; east half southeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; lot 1.

Section 9: West half northwest quarter; lots 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Section 10: Lot 5.

Section 17: West half west half; northeast quarter northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10.

Section 18: Southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter; south half northeast quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter northeast quarter; east half southeast quarter northwest quarter; south half of lot 4.

Section 19: Lots 7, 8, and 9.

Section 20: Lots 4 and 5.

Township 9 north, range 27 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Lots 8 and 11.

Section 2: Lots 9 and 12.

Section 3: Lot 5.

Section 5: Lot 5.

Section 6: Northeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 8, 9, and 10.

Section 10: North half northeast quarter northeast quarter; north half south half northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 11: North half northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 12: Lot 2.

Township 9 north, range 28 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 4: Lots 5 and 6.

Section 5: North half northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; lots 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

Section 6: Lots 7, 8 and 11.

Section 7: Lots 14 and 15.

Township 9 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: All.

Section 2: North half.

Section 3: North half north half.

Section 4: Southeast quarter northeast quarter; lot 4.

Township 9 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

All.

Township 10 north, range 26 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 10: Southwest quarter southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 14: South half southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 15: West half west half; west half east half west half; east half southeast quarter southwest quarter; west half southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 16: Northeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 19: East half southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 20: West half southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 22: Southeast quarter; east half west half; east half west half northwest quarter; east half northwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 23: Southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter

southwest quarter; south half southeast quarter northwest quarter; west half northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; south half northeast quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 24: North half southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter; west half northwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 25: Southwest quarter; south half southeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; south half northwest quarter; northwest quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 26: North half; north half south half; south half southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 27: North half northeast quarter northwest quarter; north half northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; south half southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 28: Southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter; west half northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 29: Northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; north half southwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 32: South half southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 33: South half south half; southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 34: All.

Section 35: North half; west half southwest quarter southeast quarter; lot 5.

Section 36: Northeast quarter; north half northwest quarter; lots 6 and 7.

Township 10 north, range 27 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 15: Southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 16: Southeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; east half northwest quarter southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; west half northeast quarter northwest quarter; east half west half northwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 21: North half northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 22: South half southeast quarter; south half northwest quarter southeast

quarter; northwest quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter; north half southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter northwest quarter; west half northwest quarter.

Section 23: Southwest quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 24: Southeast quarter northeast quarter; west half northeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter; east half southwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half southeast quarter southeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 25: Southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; west half southwest quarter southeast quarter; south half southwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 26: South half; south half north half; south half northeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 27: Northeast quarter; north half northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter; south half south half southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 28: Southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 29: East half southeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 30: South half southeast quarter; east half southeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; south half of lot 4.

Section 31: Northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter; east half southwest quarter; north half north half southeast quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 32: North half; west half southwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; lots 3, 4, and 5.

Section 33: Northwest quarter; south half northeast quarter; south half north half northeast quarter; northwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Section 34: Northeast quarter; north half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter; south half north half northwest quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 3, 4, and 5.

Section 35: Northwest quarter; north half northeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; north half northwest quarter southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; north half southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 36: Northwest quarter; southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter;

northwest quarter northeast quarter; south half northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Township 10 north, range 28 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: North half southwest quarter southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 2: South half; south half north half; lots 3 and 4; the south twenty acres of lot 2.

Section 3: Southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter; south half southeast quarter southwest quarter; west half southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 4: South half; south half north half; lot 4; the south 20 acres of lot 2; the south twenty acres of lot 3.

Section 5: All.

Section 6: South half northeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; north half southeast quarter southeast quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 8: North half northeast quarter; north half south half northeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; east half east half southeast quarter.

Section 9: All.

Section 10: All.

Section 11: All.

Section 12: South half; south half north half; south half north half north half.

Section 13: East half northeast quarter southwest quarter; west half northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 14: Lots 2, 3, and 4.

Section 15: All.

Section 16: All.

Section 17: East half east half northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 19: East half southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter; west half east half southeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; east half southeast quarter northwest quarter; south half northeast quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 3 and 4; lot 2 except the east twenty acres thereof.

Section 20: Northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 21: All.

Section 24: Lots 1, 2, and 3.

Section 29: West half east half; east half east half northwest quarter; east half northeast quarter southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 30: West half east half; east half west half; west half east half northeast quarter; east half southeast quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 31: East half.

Section 32: All.

Section 33: All.

Township 10 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: East half southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half southwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; lots 1 and 2; east half of lot 3.

Section 4: Southwest quarter southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 5: East half southwest quarter northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter; west half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter; west half southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 6: Southeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; lots 4 and 5; north half of lot 6.

Section 7: Northeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; south half southeast quarter northwest quarter; lot 2; south half of lot 1.

Section 8: East half; northwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 9: West half west half; west half east half southwest quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter; north half northwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter; south half northeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 12: East half southeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter northeast quarter; north half northeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 13: Northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 16: North half northwest quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 17: West half; west half east half; northeast quarter northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter northeast quarter; west half northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 18: North half southeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; east half southeast quarter southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter; lots 3 and 4.

Section 19: West half northeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 1 and 3.

Section 20: East half west half; west half east half; east half southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; south half northeast quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 21: South half; south half northwest quarter; south half north half northwest quarter; west half southwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 22: Northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 24: South half southeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; west half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half northeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 25: East half east half; east half west half southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 27: Southwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 28: West half; north half northeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; west half northwest quarter southeast quarter; south half southeast quarter.

Section 29: Southeast quarter; east half northeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter

northeast quarter; east half west half north-west quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 30: Lots 2 and 5.

Section 32: Lot 3.

Section 33: North half northwest quarter; northeast quarter; east half southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 34: South half; south half north-west quarter; south half north half north-west quarter; west half southwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 35: South half.

Section 36: South half south half; north-east quarter southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter; south-east quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; south half southeast quarter north-east quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter; north half north-east quarter northeast quarter.

Township 10 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: South half northwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Section 2: South half northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter; west half west half east half southeast quarter; south half southwest quarter; south half northeast quarter southwest quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 3: East half southeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter south-east quarter southeast quarter.

Section 4: Southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter; southwest quarter south-east quarter; south half northwest quarter southeast quarter; northwest quarter north-west quarter southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter northeast quarter; lot 4, except ten acres, in the form of a square, situated in the northeast corner of said lot 4.

Section 5: East half southeast quarter; south half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter north-east quarter; lot 1; east half of lot 2.

Section 6: West half southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter; west half southwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 4, 5, 6, and 7; ten acres, in the form of a square, situated in the southwest corner of lot 3.

Section 7: All.

Section 8: East half east half; north half northwest quarter northeast quarter; south-east quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; east half southwest quarter north-east quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter north-west quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; west half southwest quarter; west half northeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter northwest quarter; west half north-west quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 9: West half; southeast quarter; south half south half northeast quarter.

Section 10: South half southeast quarter; southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; east half northeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 11: North half north half; south-west quarter northeast quarter; north half southwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 14: All.

Section 15: All.

Section 16: All.

Section 17: All.

Section 18: East half; east half west half; lot 1.

Section 19: Northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter; north-west quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; east half southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter south-east quarter; west half southeast quarter southwest quarter; lot 4.

Section 20: All.

Section 29: All.

Section 30: All.

Section 31: All.

Township 10 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

All.

Township 11 north, range 28 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 27: Southwest quarter; south half southeast quarter; south half north half southeast quarter; southeast quarter north-west quarter; east half southwest quarter northwest quarter; south half northeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 28: East half southeast quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter south-east quarter; east half southwest quarter northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 29: Southwest quarter; west half west half southeast quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 30: East half east half northeast quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 31: West half southeast quarter; south half southeast quarter southeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; lots 2 and 3; north half of lot 4; ten acres, in the form of a square, situated in the southwest corner of lot 1.

Section 32: Southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter; south half northwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; east half west half; northwest quarter northwest quarter; east half southwest quarter north-west quarter; east half west half southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 33: Southwest quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 34: East half; east half west half; north half northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 35: West half southwest quarter; west half east half southwest quarter; south-east quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; west half southwest quarter north-west quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 36: East half northeast quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter north-east quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half east half southeast quarter.

Township 11 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 23: Southeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 24: Southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 25: Southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter; northwest quarter north-west quarter; south half northeast quarter

northwest quarter; northwest quarter north-west quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; west half southeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 26: North half northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half east half north-east quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 31: West half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter north-west quarter southeast quarter; ten acres, in the form of a square, situated in the southwest corner of lot 1; lot 2 except ten acres, in the form of a square, situated in the northeast corner of said lot 2.

Section 36: East half; east half east half southwest quarter; east half southeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter; north half northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Township 11 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: All.

Section 2: South half; southwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter north-west quarter; east half southwest quarter northwest quarter; lots 1, 2, and 5; east half of lot 3.

Section 11: East half east half; east half west half east half; west half southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 12: All.

Section 13: All.

Section 14: East half northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; east half southwest quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 23: East half southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 24: Northwest quarter; east half southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 25: East half southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; north-west quarter northeast quarter; north half southwest quarter northeast quarter; south-east quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; lot 1.

Section 26: Southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 29: West half southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 31: Lots 2, 3, and 4; lot 1 except 10 acres, in the form of a square, situated in the northeast corner of said lot 1.

Section 32: East half northeast quarter; east half southwest quarter northeast quarter; west half east half southeast quarter; east half west half southeast quarter.

Section 35: Southeast quarter; west half northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 36: Southeast quarter; east half east half northeast quarter; west half southwest quarter; south half southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Township 11 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

All.

Township 12 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter southeast quarter; lot 5.

Section 2: Southwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; west half southeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter; west half southwest quarter northwest quarter; lot 4.

Section 3: All.

Section 4: East half southwest quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 1, 2, and 3; east half of lot 4.

Section 10: East half; northeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 11: All.

Section 12: All.

Section 13: All.

Section 14: North half; northeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 22: South half southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 23: Northwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; west half east half; southeast quarter southeast quarter, lots 1, 2, and 3.

Section 24: All.

Section 25: All.

Section 26: Southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter; south half northwest quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 27: East half; east half west half; northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 34: Northeast quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 35: Northwest quarter; west half east half; east half east half southwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 36: All.

Township 12 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.

Section 2: South half southeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; south half north half; south half south half southwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; north half northwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Section 3: All.

Section 4: All.

Section 5: All.

Section 6: Southeast quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Section 7: All.

Section 10: All.

Section 11: All.

Section 12: Northwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Township 13 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Lot 1.

Section 31: Southeast quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter; south half southeast quarter northeast quarter; north half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 32: South half; south half south half northwest quarter.

Section 33: West half southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; west half southwest quarter northeast quarter, southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 34: Southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 36: Southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter; east half west half southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; west half southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Township 13 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 3: Southwest quarter northwest quarter; lots 3, 4, and 5.

Section 4: All.

Section 5: South half northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 6: North half southeast quarter; north half south half southeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter; north half south half northwest quarter; lots 3 and 4.

Section 8: Southeast quarter southeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 9: Southwest quarter; east half northwest quarter; west half northeast quarter; lot 4.

Section 16: All.

Section 17: Southeast quarter southeast quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half southeast quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 20: East half east half northeast quarter.

Section 21: Northwest quarter; east half southwest quarter; west half west half southeast quarter; lots 2, 4, 6, and 7.

Section 27: All.

Section 28: West half northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; north half southeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 30: South half southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 31: South half; northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 32: Southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter; south half northwest quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; south half southeast quarter; west half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 33: West half southwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; south half southwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 34: Southwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter; north half northwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter; north half southeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter; north half northwest quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter; lots 1, 2, and 3.

Section 35: All.

Township 14 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 36: East half southeast quarter; south half southeast quarter northeast quarter; south half northwest quarter southeast quarter; north half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; south half north half southwest quarter; north half southeast

quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Township 14 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: All.

Section 2: South half northeast quarter; east half southeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; south half southwest quarter northwest quarter; north half south half; southwest quarter southwest quarter; west half southeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; lots 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Section 3: South half; south half south half northwest quarter; south half southwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 4: South half south half northeast quarter; south half northwest quarter; lots 3 and 4.

Section 5: Lot 1 except the south 20 acres thereof.

Section 10: Northwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; east half northwest quarter southwest quarter; north half north half southeast quarter.

Section 11: Northwest quarter; east half southwest quarter; north half northwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; west half southwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; lots 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Section 14: East half northwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; west half southwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 15: East half southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; south half southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 22: North half northeast quarter; north half northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 23: All.

Section 26: All.

Section 27: East half; southeast quarter northwest quarter; south half northeast quarter northwest quarter; east half east half southwest quarter; east half west half east half southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 28: South half southeast quarter.

Section 31: South half southwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter northwest quarter; east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 32: North half southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 33: Northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter; north half northwest quarter northwest quarter; south half southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 34: All.

Section 35: All.

Township 15 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 1: Lot 1 except the south 20 acres thereof.

Township 15 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 3: Southwest quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; north half southwest quarter southwest quarter; east half southeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Section 2: East half southeast quarter;
southeast quarter northeast quarter; east
half southwest quarter southeast quarter;

southeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter; lot 1.

Section 6: South half southwest quarter; west half southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 7: West half; southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; south half northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 8: West half southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 10: West half southeast quarter; west half east half southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 11: Southwest quarter northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half northeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 14: All.

Section 15: Northeast quarter; east half east half northwest quarter; north half southeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; east half southwest quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter southwest quarter; lot 1.

Section 16: Southwest quarter; west half northwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 17: West half southeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter; west half west half; northeast quarter northwest quarter; north half southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 18: All.

Section 19: North half; east half southeast quarter; east half west half southeast quarter.

Section 20: West half; northeast quarter; north half southeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter; west half south east quarter southeast quarter.

Section 21: Northwest quarter; east half east half; east half west half southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 22: All.

Section 27: All.

Section 28: All.

Section 29: All.

Section 30: East half east half.

Section 31: Southeast quarter; south half southwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; south half northwest quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; south half northeast quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter; east half northwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 32: North half; north half southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter southeast quarter; west half northeast quarter southeast quarter; west half southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 33: Southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter; north half northwest quarter; east half southeast quarter northwest quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; lot 1.

Section 34: All.

Township 17 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 28: Southeast quarter southwest quarter; east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest

quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 31: Ten acres, in the form of a square, situated in the southwest corner of lot 4.

Section 33: East half west half; southwest quarter southwest quarter; east half northwest quarter southwest quarter; east half west half northwest quarter; west half southeast quarter; southeast quarter southeast quarter; south half northeast quarter southeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 34: Southwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter; south half southeast quarter southwest quarter; south half southwest quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; west half southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Township 17 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 6: North half southwest quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter; lot 7.

Section 7: Southeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter; east half southwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 8: Lots 2, 3 and 4.

Section 17: Southwest quarter northwest quarter; north half southwest quarter; north half southeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter; north half southwest quarter southeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Section 18: North half northeast quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; east half northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter.

Section 20: North half northeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 21: Southeast quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northwest quarter; north half northwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Section 27: All.

Section 28: East half southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; north half southwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter; lots 1 and 2.

Section 33: Northeast quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter; southeast quarter northwest quarter; east half southwest quarter northwest quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter; northeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Township 119 north, range 78 west, fifth principal meridian

Section 5: Lot 6.

Township 120 north, range 78 west, fifth principal meridian

Section 29: Lots 5, 6, and 7.

Section 32: Lots 5 and 6.

Township 123 north, range 78 west, fifth principal meridian

Section 30: Lots 5 and 6.

Township 123 north, range 79 west, fifth principal meridian

Section 24: Lot 4.

Section 25: Lot 1.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River situated opposite sections 3 and 4 of township 9 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 2, 3, and 4 of township 9 north, range 29 east of the Black Hills meridian, also sections 21, 22, and 23 of township 115 north, range 81 west of the fifth principal meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 1 and 2 of township 9 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 1 and 2 of township 9 north, range 29 east of the Black Hills meridian, also sections 23 and 24 of township 115 north, range 81 west and section 19 of township 115 north, range 80 west of the fifth principal meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 14, 15, 16, and 21 of township 10 north, range 28 east of the Black Hills meridian, also sections 33, 34, and 35 of township 116 north, range 82 west of the fifth principal meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 19, 29, 30, and 32 of township 10 north, range 29 east of the Black Hills meridian, also section 1 of township 115 north, range 82 west of the fifth principal meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated within section 12, township 12 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian, between Lafferty Island, a surveyed island, and the right bank of said Missouri River.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 12, 13, 14, and 23 of township 12 north, range 30 east of the Black Hills meridian, also sections 29, 30, and 31 of township 118 north, range 79 west of the fifth principal meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 22, 27, 28, and 33 of township 16 north, range 31 east of the Black Hills meridian, also sections 5, 6, and 7 of township 121 north, range 78 west of the fifth principal meridian.

An unsurveyed island in the Missouri River, situated opposite sections 14, 15, and 22 of township 16 north, range 31 east of the Black Hills meridian, also section 5 of township 121 north, range 78 west and sections 28, 32, and 33 of township 122 north, range 78 west of the fifth principal meridian.

The following described land is described in the foregoing reservation description, but is owned by Indian fee patents to individual Indians:

Township 9 north, range 24 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 13: West half northwest quarter; northwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 6, 7, and 9.

Section 14: East half southeast quarter.

Township 10 north, range 28 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 10: South half southwest quarter.

Section 15: Lots 2 and 3.

Township 12, north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 11: South half south half.

Section 12: South half south half southwest quarter southwest quarter; lots 3, 5, and 6.

Section 13: Lots 1 and 2.

Section 14: North half; east half northwest quarter southeast quarter; northeast quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter; lot 1; the north six hundred and sixty feet of lot 2.

Township 14 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 11: lot 4.

Township 15 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 3: Southwest quarter northwest quarter; lots 1, 2, and 3.

Section 13: West half east half southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Township 16 north, range 29 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 17: North half northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half northwest quarter; north half northeast quarter southwest quarter; northwest quarter northeast quarter; north half southwest quarter northeast quarter; southwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter; northwest quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 18: East half southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 19: Northeast quarter northeast quarter.

Section 20: North half southwest quarter; north half southwest quarter southwest quarter; southeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Township 16 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 7: East half east half.

Section 8: North half south half north-west quarter.

Section 11: East half east half northeast quarter; northeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter; east half southeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 12: West half northwest quarter.

Township 16 north, range 31 east, Black Hills meridian

Section 28: Northwest quarter; west half northeast quarter; lots 1 and 2.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? [After a pause.] If not, the Chair will put the question.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill, as amended.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, while this does not involve too great a sum of money, it is, in my judgment, one of the most important bills to come before this Congress at this session, because it demonstrates a trend in the program of this administration to put more business in Government and get the Government out of as much business as possible.

The Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the great Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, have spent more than 123 hours in holding hearings and studying the problems of the various Indians and tribes of Indians in the United States. In addition to that, we have visited a dozen reservations with a view of getting a first-hand knowledge of the conditions and needs and desires of these tribes.

This Congress has already passed legislation which will terminate the Federal supervision over six groups of Indians, and I stress the point that in every instance the Indians themselves have either asked for this terminal legislation

and have helped to work out the terminal program, or have given their assent to it.

The first bill we passed authorized withdrawal of Federal supervision over the Indians of Wisconsin involving more than 3,300 Indians. The next withdrew supervision over 4 tribes of Indians in Utah involving 360 Indians. Today we have passed withdrawal bills over tribes in western Oregon involving 2,100 Indians. Another bill authorized withdrawal over the Alabama and Coushatta tribes of Texas involving 600 Indians, as well as part of the Uintah and Ouray Reservations in Utah involving 439 Indians, and the Klamath in Oregon involving 2,000 Indians.

The bill before us now is a bill which authorizes settlement for land damages on the Cheyenne Indian Reservation of the Sioux Tribe of South Dakota and authorizes a rehabilitation program for these people, to put them in shape to where in a period of 10 or 15 years they, too, will be ready to throw off the shackles of Federal supervision.

As I stated, this legislation provides settlement with the Indians for 104,420 acres of the best bottomland on this reservation consisting of 1,614,682,000 acres of Indian-owned land. The Government is taking this land for a reservoir back of the Oahe Dam on the Missouri River. The Oahe Dam is 1 of 4 large earthen dams to be constructed on the main stem of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota, to provide flood control for the basin States below Yankton and Sioux City. With Fort Peck, these dams are intended to store flood waters, to generate power for the area, and to furnish some irrigation and some navigation below Sioux City, Iowa.

The Missouri River development program is a tremendous program involving a basin which embraces one-sixth of the entire continental United States, but more than that, it involves the lives and future of many hundreds of Indians, 2,540 of whom live on this particular reservation. There are 4,360 Indians enrolled here, 2,540 living here, constituting 575 families of which 200 families must be removed from the taking area.

When these 200 families are moved back and crowded into the remaining area, it will disrupt the present living of the entire group. In order to make it possible for those who are presently living on lands not being covered, to be able to assimilate the 200 families removed from the taking area and make it possible for them to get their feet on the ground and become assimilated into the balance of the reservation, the subcommittee worked out a program of rehabilitation. This program is intended to assist part of them to go into the livestock business; build up their homes and ranch units; some of them to go into farming; some of them to be trained through vocational training and higher education which will be financed out of this rehabilitation program. Some can go into business enterprises either for themselves or be employed by someone else, which will help them get off the reservation where they cannot presently earn a living; and to become trained and located in a community where they can make a living, where they can raise their

families and where they can become assimilated so that in 10 or 15 years this reservation will be in a position to come before the Congress and ask for termination of Federal supervision the same as the reservations that this Congress has already acted upon.

The subcommittee took into account the fact that there are many Indians on this reservation who are beyond the age of effective rehabilitation; it took into consideration the fact that there are many who cannot profitably be reestablished, and provided for those families a program of assistance. A program of welfare has been established from the interest on a \$2 million perpetual investment.

I refer you to the Committee report wherein the Indian program of rehabilitation for these people has been set out in detail. As an illustration of the good intention and desire of these Indian people to work out this program and to get the greatest results from it, they have asked that these funds be earmarked for these various purposes and be used for those purposes as nearly as possible. The Tribal Council of the reservation has spent many, many hours in working and planning and studying to bring before this Congress the most efficient program possible. I hope that this Congress will see fit to go along with them and to help get them in shape, financially, and economically, and intellectually, so that they, too, may be able to get out from under the yoke of the Indian Department before too long.

Actually, the reservation itself receives no benefit whatever from the Missouri River Development Program. Actually, it takes from the reservation the best land, the winter protection for the livestock—the natural habitat of the Indian families—a great source of their revenue; it destroys their roads; their agency headquarters will be under 40 feet of water; it disrupts their homes, their schools, their churches, their hospitals; it disrupts their entire mode of living. Unless this program is approved, these people stand to suffer irreparable damage.

The Indians will be moved back up on to the open prairie without protection from the elements. Dams and cisterns will have to provide their water supply. Their way of life will be completely changed. If, however, this settlement program works out as the Indians and the subcommittee have set it up, these people will become established, part of them will be relocated off of the reservation and all of them will be placed in shape to handle their own affairs without supervision from the Indian Department in a period of possibly 10 or 15 years.

AMEND AND SUPPLEMENT THE RECLAMATION LAWS TO PROVIDE FOR FEDERAL COOPERATION IN NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 5301) to amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for Federal cooperation in non-

Federal projects, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the purpose of this act is to encourage State and local participation in the development of projects under the Federal reclamation laws and to provide for Federal assistance in the development of similar projects in the 17 western reclamation States by non-Federal organizations.

Sec. 2. As used in this act—

(a) The term "construction" shall include rehabilitation and betterment.

(b) The term "Federal reclamation laws" shall mean the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

(c) The term "organization" shall mean a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision thereof or a conservancy district, irrigation district, water users' association, an agency created by interstate compact, or similar organization which has capacity to contract with the United States under the Federal reclamation laws.

(d) The term "project" shall mean (i) any reclamation or irrigation undertaking or feature or unit of an undertaking, including incidental features thereof, having an estimated cost of not to exceed \$5 million, authorized by the Federal reclamation laws, or constructed by the United States pursuant to said laws, or in connection with which there is a repayment contract executed by the United States, pursuant to said laws, or any undertaking or feature or unit of an undertaking constructed or operated and maintained by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation for the reclamation of arid lands or other purposes, and (ii) any similar undertaking or feature or unit of an undertaking having an estimated cost of not to exceed \$5 million proposed to be constructed by an organization.

(e) The term "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 3. Any organization desiring to avail itself of the benefits provided in this act shall submit a proposal therefor to the Secretary in such form and manner as he shall prescribe. Each such proposal shall be accompanied by a payment of \$1,000 to defray, in part, the cost of examining the proposal.

Sec. 4. (a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail comparable to those included in preauthorization reports required for a Federal reclamation project; shall have been submitted for review by the State or States in which the project is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c), section 1 of the act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), except that the review may be limited to the State or States in which the project is located; and shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the purposes served that each purpose will share equitably in the costs of such joint facilities.

(b) Every such proposal shall include a showing that the organization already holds or can acquire all lands and interests in land (except public and other lands and interests in land owned by the United States which are within the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary and subject to disposition by him) and rights to the use of water necessary for the successful construction, operation, and maintenance of the project and that it is ready, able, and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this act such portion of the cost of construction (which portion shall include all costs of ac-

quiring lands, interests in land, and rights to the use of water) as the Secretary shall have advised is proper in the circumstances: *Provided*, That the contribution required of any applicant organization shall not be in excess of 25 percent of the costs of the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to reimbursable functions under general provisions of law applicable to such projects and, in the case of rehabilitation and betterment projects, any existing irrigation facilities owned by the applicant organization may be pledged as all or part of any contribution so required.

(c) If the project is found by the Secretary and the Governor of the State in which it is located (or an appropriate State agency, designated by him) to be financially feasible and upon determination by the Secretary that the requested project constitutes a reasonable risk under the provisions of this act, the Secretary is hereby authorized to negotiate a contract with the applicant organization as provided in section 5: *Provided*, That such contract shall not be executed until the expiration of 60 legislative days after the project proposal shall have been submitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and Senate, or, when Congress is not in session, until the expiration of 60 days after submission thereof to the chairman and ranking minority member of each such committee. The Secretary at the time of submitting the project proposal to Congress or at the time of his determination that the requested project constitutes a reasonable risk under the provisions of this act, may reserve from use or disposition inimical to the project any lands and interests in land owned by the United States which are within his administrative jurisdiction and subject to disposition by him and which are required for use by the project. Any such reservation shall expire at the end of 2 years unless the repayment contract provided for in section 5 of this act shall have been executed.

(d) The Secretary shall give due consideration to financial feasibility, emergency or urgent need for the project, whether the proposal involves furnishing supplemental irrigation water for an existing irrigation project, whether the proposal involves rehabilitation of existing irrigation project works, and whether the proposed project is primarily for irrigation or drainage. All project works and facilities constructed under this act, except such portions that are dedicated to flood control or other functions which would in the case of a Federal reclamation project be considered nonreimbursable, shall remain under the jurisdiction and control of the local contracting organization subject to the terms of the repayment contract.

Sec. 5. Any contract authorized to be negotiated under the provisions of subsection (c) of section 4 of this act shall set out, among other things—

(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to reimbursable functions under general provisions of law applicable to such projects;

(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization and the time and method of paying the same to the organization. Said grant shall not exceed that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to nonreimbursable functions under general provisions of law applicable to such projects;

(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of the sums lent to it in not more than 50 years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available and, in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or power produced as an element of the project and incidental to its full development, of interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at the average rate of interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, paid on the long-term interest-bearing marketable securities of the United States outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding the date on which the contract is executed;

(d) provision for operation of the project, if a grant predicated upon its performance of nonreimbursable functions is made, in accordance with regulations with respect thereto prescribed by the head of the Federal department or agency primarily concerned with those functions and, in the event of noncompliance with such regulations, for operation by the United States or for repayment to the United States of the amount of any such grant; and

(e) such provisions as the Secretary shall deem necessary or proper to provide assurance of and security for prompt repayment of the loan and interest as aforesaid. The liability of the United States under any contract entered into pursuant to this act shall be contingent upon the availability of appropriations to carry out the same, and every such contract shall so recite.

Sec. 6. Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has heretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall be made in like manner as a proposal under section 4 of this act, but the Secretary may waive such requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of that section as he finds to be duplicative of, or rendered unnecessary or impossible by, action already taken by the United States. Upon approval of any such proposal by the Secretary he may negotiate and execute a contract which conforms, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of section 5 of this act.

Sec. 7. Upon request of an organization which has made or intends to make a proposal under this act, the head of any Federal department or agency may make available to the organization any existent engineering, economic, or hydrologic information and printed material that it may have and that will be useful in connection with the planning, design, construction, or operation and maintenance of the project concerned. The cost of any plans, specifications, and other unpublished material furnished by the Secretary pursuant to this section and the cost of making and administering any loan under this act shall, to the extent that they would not be nonreimbursable in the case of a project constructed under the Federal reclamation laws, be treated as a loan and covered in the provisions of the contract entered into under section 5 of this act unless they are otherwise paid for by the organization.

Sec. 8. The Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$100,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this act. All such appropriations shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as they are used to finance loans made under this act, be reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided.

Sec. 10. This act shall be a supplement to the Federal reclamation laws.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to this bill. As a matter of fact, I support it, but I had hoped it would not come up under suspension of the rules. When the matter was before the committee, I offered an amendment which I think is very necessary to carry out the intent of this program and the purpose which is behind this particular legislation. That amendment had to do with providing a Federal grant of nonreimbursable funds to projects that had congressional authorization and were privately financed. To give you just a brief history of it, there are certain funds which are reimbursable when the Federal Government builds these projects, and there are certain funds which are nonreimbursable. Nonreimbursable funds include flood control and other items such as fish and wildlife. The amendment which I wanted to put into the bill, and which I think should be in the bill, is an amendment to provide that the Federal Government can make the grant of what would be nonreimbursable funds under Federal construction, provided the project could be privately financed. This would simply mean that the Federal Government could get out of the lending business on these particular projects, but such projects would not be penalized to the extent of nonreimbursable funds just because it was privately financed.

This bill provides a fund for small projects. I felt somewhat that it was discriminatory against Texas, because we do not have small projects down there.

If we want to get these projects financed by private funds, this bill could be made a step in the right direction with my amendment.

I had hoped to have the opportunity of offering the amendment so that there would be an opportunity to finance a number of projects much larger than the \$5 million projects already authorized but for which no Federal funds are presently available. I think it would be good for the economy, and I think it would be good for many sections of this country. Because it would permit people in these localities to finance their own projects.

There are several defects in this bill that I hope will be straightened out in the Senate. I had hoped, that the bill would be considered under an open rule so that these defects could be amended and so that proper amendments could be offered. I deeply regret the absence

of an opportunity to open the door for early commencement of construction on many authorized projects, especially the Canadian River Dam in the Panhandle of Texas.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I am glad to yield to my distinguished colleague from Kansas.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. I was wondering whether under all the conditions it is exactly fair to expect the Senate to straighten out matters that we send over there.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I think that is a very good point, and if these bills could be considered under the regular rules of the House instead of suspensions we could straighten out the defects here.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Directing attention to page 12, subsection 12 (c) I read the following:

(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of the sums lent to it in not more than 50 years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available and, in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or power produced as an element of the project and incidental to its full development, of interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at the average rate of interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The thing to which I direct attention particularly is the clause "when the principal benefits of the project first become available." That is the time that the Secretary determines when repayment should start. Is that the gentleman's interpretation?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. That is my understanding.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. And that as the funds may be advanced when the Secretary determines that the benefit has come to the people who are interested in this project, that at that time they would start repaying interest on the amount that was advanced.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. That is my understanding. Remember, this is not my bill. As a matter of fact, as I said before, I would have enlarged upon it and changed several of its provisions. I am sure the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] will be glad to answer the question and I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It is full repayment in 50 years with interest.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes; but the point is that in subsection (c) on page 12 there is the statement that "when the principal benefits of the project first becomes available." My question is: Is interest first charged on the money from the time it is put into the project or from the time the Secretary determines that the project first receives the principal benefits?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The experts on the staff tell me it is from the time it goes into the project.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. From the time it goes into the project and not from the time the Secretary determines that the principal benefits of the project have first become available?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think that is right.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. In that case, the question of repayment or the plan for repayment is postponed until the Secretary determines the extent or the length of time in which the repayment should be made and the rate of interest?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No. Subsection (c) of section 5 states "a plan of repayment by the organization of the sums lent to it in not more than 50 years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available."

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Well, from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available. The gentleman and I recognize that when any project starts you do not usually finish it within 1 year.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Here you probably will because they are small projects, some of them only involving \$50,000, and they might be completed within a very short time.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The gentleman does not want to leave the impression that the plan for repayment is determined and the interest starts running at the time the contract is entered into?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think that is correct. They start paying because they are short-term projects. These are small projects and the Secretary would very well find when the contractor started the interest would start. There is some detail that might have to be worked out in the Secretary's office. But they are small loan projects and that could very well be covered at that time.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I want to make a correction. I think what the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS] has in mind is whether the interest starts when the contract is entered into. The repayment, of course, does not start until the benefits begin to be derived from the project itself. In other words, you have a construction period there and the money is being used during that time, but you cannot begin repayment of it until you derive some benefits from it. But the interest runs from the time the contract is entered into.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I was wondering under the wording of this, as appears in subsection (c) which states "a plan of repayment by the organization of the sums lent to it in not more than 50 years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available."

As pointed out a moment ago, we know that these projects may take 1 year or 2 years to complete. When the plan for repayment is made, would the interest then start running? And if it took more than 1 year, would the people who have entered into the contract be required to pay the interest during that period of time or will they be permitted not to pay any part of the principal until they begin to get the benefits of it?

Mr. ASPINALL. In considering this part of the bill, we must keep in mind that there will be very few multi-purpose projects under this legislation. This legislation has most to do with the construction of irrigation facilities. In those projects there will be no interest-bearing money whatsoever. As I understand the bill, and as I understood it when we studied the matter, any place where there is interest-bearing money that fund will bear interest from the time it is loaned by the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and their payments will start in accordance with the accepted plan that we use in all of these projects, when the benefits become available. I think that is all there is to it. It is a very minor point as far as this legislation is concerned.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I thank the gentleman. It is important only as to features of a project other than irrigation features, that is, features that bear interest. The truth about it is when you are limited to \$5 million there is not much you can build other than an irrigation project, the moneys for which do not bear interest.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the position the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS] finds himself in in relation to larger loaning power under this bill. The original bill called for \$1 million instead of \$5 million. He did offer an amendment to raise the limit to \$10 million. I am in sympathy with what he wants to do, but I think it might destroy the small project feature of the legislation. I believe he is in favor of this bill, although he would like to have included a much larger sum for loaning purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I think we should advise our colleagues that we do have a definite authorization for funds in this bill and that it will be necessary to bring this matter back to Congress and its committees for a restudy in a certain length of time to see whether or not this program, which we believe to be so desirable, is working as it should work.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is right. The bill has had some study for 2 years; this and similar legislation, and it is part of the President's program. The National Reclamation Association has worked hard to protect certain features, and we believe it is legislation in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents a milestone in reclamation history. This kind of a bill has been introduced year after year. I introduced a similar bill 4 years ago, but we did not think in the committee that we had the understanding of the problem to bring those bills to the floor. A small project bill has been recommended by the National Reclamation Association, and I think this kind of legislation has been recommended by every State association over the years. It makes available money for small projects that

have been impossible under the big programs that are carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation. In my State we have a water conservation board, and I believe, by use of this legislation, my State can go forward much faster than it has before in providing small projects. Our State has done better in that aspect, I think, than any other State in the Union. This is a great advance. It will mean a great deal to the people who want to build small projects and need minimum financing in order to help them to carry out their program. It is certainly good legislation, legislation that has been studied for years and finally brought here to the floor. I certainly hope that this bill will have the unanimous approval of this House, because it is the kind of legislation that will build small projects and cooperates with local and State interests in building these small projects.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] about three questions.

This proposal can be used for purely local projects; it has no necessary connection with any Federal project; is that correct?

Mr. ENGLE. That is right.

Mr. HAGEN of California. This \$5 million ceiling applies to all features of the project, including the nonreimbursable? In other words, the \$5 million is an absolute ceiling on the total cost of the projects?

Mr. ENGLE. That is as I understand it.

Mr. HAGEN of California. It is not just the reimbursable feature that has the ceiling?

Mr. ENGLE. No. I understand the \$5 million is the absolute ceiling, and if I am wrong, I would ask my friends on the other side to correct me.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the \$5 million is all that can be loaned on one project for all the purposes for which it can be constructed.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Another question. In the definition of "contacting organization," you refer to water associations or similar associations having a capacity to contract with the United States. Now, I want to be sure that we are not creating a windfall here for some private stock mutual water company which is outside the definition of a public district. There has been some question whether or not a mutual water company, for example, can contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. Inasmuch as they are a purely profitmaking stock company, they should not be given authority to participate in this kind of program. But it is not clear under the definition, in my opinion.

Mr. ENGLE. My belief is that it would have to be a water users association which is in the nature of a public body, because only those have the capacity to contract the United States under the Federal reclamation law.

Mr. HAGEN of California. The gentleman would say definitely, then, that

this legislation does not authorize loans to a mutual water company that is a stock company?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN of California. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It has to be a public agency organized under State laws in order to qualify.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Another question, if I may. Is there any language in this bill which would discourage local agencies themselves from engaging in power development, if it would relieve the burden of the cost of the project?

Mr. ENGLE. As I understand it, the gentleman has asked whether or not there was anything which would discourage a local agency from going into a power development if it would aid in the cost?

Mr. HAGEN of California. There is a statement in this report that power will be permitted only if it is incidental to the other features of the project. Here you are handing a plum to the local people, you are giving them low-cost capital; they might, for example, be contemplating a project to be built entirely with their own funds, a project involving a few generators, to reduce the cost. Now they come to the Federal Government because they get the money cheaper. But are we saying to them that if they come to the Federal Government they cannot build these generators?

Mr. ENGLE. We are not. If the gentleman can visualize a power project of any consequence that could be built for less than \$5 million, he knows something that I do not.

Mr. HAGEN of California. I know of no such projects.

Mr. ENGLE. Our idea is, if it is a power development, it would ordinarily cost more, and the funds available under this bill would then be available exclusively for the irrigation purposes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is, Shall the rules be suspended and the House pass H. R. 5301?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS ON AUTHORIZED FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 9981) to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That irrigation distribution systems authorized to be constructed under the general provisions of the Federal reclamation laws may, in lieu of construction by the Secretary, be constructed by irrigation districts and other public agencies according to plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. To assist financially in the construction of the aforesaid local irrigation distribution systems by irrigation districts and other public agencies the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make funds available on a loan basis from moneys appropriated for the construction of such distribution systems to any irrigation district or similar public agency in an amount equal to the estimated construction cost of such systems, contingent upon a finding by the Secretary that the loan can be returned to the United States in accordance with the general repayment provisions of sections 2 (d) and 9 (d) of the Reclamation Project Act of August 4, 1939 (ch. 418, 54 Stat. 1187; 43 U. S. C. 485).

SEC. 3. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws, and acts amendatory thereto, are continued in full force and effect.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded on the bill?

If not, the Chair will put the question.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MICHAUD FLATS IRRIGATION PROJECT, IDAHO

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 5499) to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Michaud Flats project for irrigation in the State of Idaho.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate the Michaud Flats project for irrigation in the State of Idaho substantially in accordance with the plans set forth in the report of the Bureau of Reclamation regional director of region 1, dated October 22, 1953, with such modifications as the Commissioner of Reclamation, with the approval of the Secretary, may find proper in order to provide for the most efficient accomplishment of all the purposes of such plans. Such construction, maintenance, and operation shall be in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) as far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of section 2 of this act.

SEC. 2. The project's water users shall be required to assume an obligation to repay out of that part of the total construction cost of the project which the Secretary determines to be properly allocable to irrigation, so much as the Secretary finds to be within their ability to repay prior to the time when account being taken of the application of power revenues as provided in part (b) of this section, full return of the irrigation allocation is accomplished. Such repayment shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws as modified with respect to the Michaud Flats project by the following:

(a) Payments by the contracting organization shall be scheduled, under a contract conforming to the provisions of this act, on the basis of uniform charges for like classes of land in each unit of such project which will result in the establishment of annual installments which are, as nearly as practicable, of an amount equal to the ability of such water users to pay in each year having regard to the volume of production of such water users, prices they receive for their farm

products, and their production and living costs.

(b) Net power revenues received from the Palisades project, Idaho, and any developments combined therewith for payout purposes under the provisions of the second sentence of section 2 of the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1083), shall, after payout of said projects is accomplished pursuant to law, be applied (concurrently with continued payments by the water users) to payment of the irrigation allocation of the Michaud Flats project until full repayment of said allocation is accomplished.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall require that a replacement reserve of an amount sufficient to meet replacement costs likely to be incurred before the end of the repayment period established under the provisions of part (a) above, shall be established and maintained in connection with such Michaud Flats project.

SEC. 3. (a) To aid in the development of not more than 21,000 acres of irrigable land in the Michaud division of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, as heretofore authorized by the act of February 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1061), and hereby reauthorized for construction, operation, and maintenance without regard to the provisions of said act, the Secretary is authorized—

(1) to reserve for the benefit of those lands when needed, but without prejudice to the interim use thereof for other purposes proper under reclamation laws, 83,900 acre-feet of storage capacity in Palisades Reservoir and 47,700 acre-feet of that portion of the storage capacity in American Falls Reservoir which was set aside for lands in the Michaud area generally by section 3 of the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1083); and

(2) to account for the return of so much of the cost of said development (including the cost of the aforesaid storage space in Palisades and American Falls Reservoirs) as the Secretary finds cannot be repaid by the water users on terms substantially similar to those provided in section 2 of this act, except for the application of the provisions of the act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564), and the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1015, 1024), which are specifically made applicable to the project authorized by this section and Indian lands susceptible of irrigation under said project, by application of net power revenues of the Palisades project and any developments combined therewith for payout purposes under the provisions of the second sentence of section 2 of the act of September 30, 1950, after payout thereof is accomplished pursuant to law.

(b) Construction of works to serve the Michaud division lands shall be undertaken only if, in consideration thereof and of the additional benefits authorized in the preceding sentence of this section, such appropriate arrangements as may be required in the circumstances are first made, by contract or otherwise, with respect to a water supply for said lands which, among other things—

(1) limit that supply to the yield of the space in Palisades and American Falls Reservoirs as hereinbefore set forth and to that obtained by the pumping of ground water in an average annual amount of not more than twenty-two thousand and four hundred acre-feet; and

(2) consent to a priority in time and right in such beneficial consumptive uses of the waters of the Snake River, and its tributaries, as are established under the laws of the State of Idaho prior to the date of this act as against any use of the waters arising on or flowing through the Fort Hall Bottoms within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including, but not limited to, the intercepted flow of Ross Fork Creek, the Portneuf River below Pocatello, Big Jimmy Creek, Big Spring Creek, and Clear Creek, for the irrigation of the lands of the Michaud division of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

The United States consents to the making of the arrangements aforesaid, and its construction, operation, and maintenance of said works shall constitute a waiver of any of its rights to the use of waters arising on or flowing through the Fort Hall Bottoms, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including, but not limited to, the intercepted flow of Ross Fork Creek, the Portneuf River below Pocatello, Big Jimmy Creek, Big Spring Creek, and Clear Creek, for the irrigation of the lands in the Michaud division of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

SEC. 4. The act of February 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1061), authorizing the development of the Michaud division of the Fort Hall irrigation project is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. In crediting the net power revenues from the Palisades project to the projects authorized in section 2 and 3 of this act, after payout of the Palisades project pursuant to law, said revenues shall be applied ratably to the two projects in proportion to the total construction costs thereof.

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in section 3 (b), nothing in this act shall affect any rights in and to the waters of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation or the Snake River and its tributaries.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall affect the land tenure, allotment, or ownership on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,500,000 for construction of the works authorized in section 1 of this act, and \$5,500,000 for construction of the works authorized in section 3 of this act, plus such additional amount, if any, as may be required by reason of changes in the costs of construction of the types involved in these projects, as shown by engineering indices. There are also authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be required for the operation and maintenance of said works.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

If not, the Chair will put the question.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, in the passage of the Michaud Flats project for irrigation in the State of Idaho, the House is fulfilling an obligation of the Government of the United States that has been pending for nearly 50 years. More than a half century ago the United States Government promised the Indians in Idaho that certain of their lands would be developed for irrigation. This project provides for that development.

Included also in this project is a provision to irrigate 11,035 acres of so-called white-owned lands adjacent to the Indian lands mentioned. When the American Falls Dam was built—some 27 years ago—the Michaud Flats was considered one of the best potential tracts of land in the State to irrigate and one of the most valuable after it was irrigated. Soil experts have stated that it is among the best and most fertile land

in the State. Subsequently an irrigation district was formed but due to the lack of water the land was never brought under cultivation. The settlers of this area have waited patiently upon the Government to provide for an allocation of water. This has now been done and there is no reason why this project should not be approved so that the development can go forward. It is an important project for Idaho and the United States. It is a good project and all cost to the Treasury under the law will be repaid. It is a pleasure to recommend this type of project to the House.

SALES OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FEED GRAINS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 563) relating to sales of Commodity Credit Corporation corn. The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, or of any other law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized until March 1, 1955, to sell at the point of storage any feed grain owned by the Corporation at 10 percent above the current support price for the commodity.

Amend the title so as to read: "Relating to sales of Commodity Credit Corporation feed grains."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

If not, the Chair will put the question. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ATOMIC ENERGY BILL, CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on H. R. 9757, the atomic energy bill, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and ten Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Albert	Bentley	Bramblett
Angell	Bentsen	Buckley
Bailey	Boggs	Byrd
Barden	Bolling	Byrne, Pa.
Barrett	Bolton	Byrnes, Wis.
Battle	Frances P.	Canfield
Becker	Bosch	Carnahan
Bennett, Mich.	Bow	Chatham

[Roll No. 133]

Chenoweth	Hillelson	Perkins
Chudoff	Hillings	Phibbin
Clardy	Hoffman, Ill.	Pillon
Cooley	Holtzman	Powell
Cooper	Horan	Priest
Cotton	Howell	Prouty
Coudert	James	Radwan
Curtis, Mo.	Javits	Reed, N. Y.
Curtis, Nebr.	Jones, Mo.	Rees, Kans.
Dague	Kearney	Regan
Davis, Ga.	Kee	Rhodes, Pa.
Davis, Tenn.	Kelly, N. Y.	Richards
Deane	Kilburn	Riehlman
Delaney	King, Pa.	Roosevelt
Dempsey	Kluczynski	Sadlak
Derounian	Landrum	Saylor
Dies	Lantaff	Scherer
Dingell	Latham	Scrivner
Dodd	Lesinski	Secrest
Dolliver	Lucas	Seely-Brown
Donohue	Lyle	Shafer
Donovan	McConnell	Sheehan
Edmondson	McGregor	Short
Evins	McIntire	Sieminski
Fallon	McMillan	Staggers
Fenton	Machrowicz	Stauffer
Fino	Mailliard	Sutton
Fogarty	Martin	Taylor
Frazier	Mason	Thomas
Friedel	Miller, Calif.	Thompson, La.
Fulton	Miller, N. Y.	Tuck
Gamble	Mollohan	Van Pelt
Garmatz	Morano	Vinson
Gary	Morgan	Voroy
Granahan	Moss	Wainwright
Green	Moulder	Weichel
Gubser	Mumma	Westland
Hale	Murray	Wheeler
Haley	Neal	Wigglesworth
Hand	Nelson	Williams, N. J.
Harrison, Wyo.	O'Brien, Mich.	Wilson, Tex.
Hart	O'Brien, N. Y.	Withrow
Heys, Ohio	O'Neill	Wolcott
Hebert	Osmer	Yates
Hess	Patten	Young

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 271 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order tomorrow for the Speaker to recognize a member of the Committee on the Judiciary for a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 16 with an amendment.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members I would like to inquire whether at that time we will have a printed bill and a printed report so that Members can study the report.

The SPEAKER. The report has been filed and will be printed tonight. The gentleman can have that tomorrow.

Mr. CELLER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, in view of what was said, does that include the minority report also? The Chair spoke of the report.

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, it does.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman filed a minority report.

Mr. CELLER. It has been filed.

Mr. GRAHAM. It is included.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. There is a companion bill, H. R. 4975, with respect to which I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] has talked with the minority members on the Committee on the Judiciary and has learned from them that there would be no objection to a

motion to suspend the rules and pass that bill also tomorrow.

The minority leader is temporarily out of the room, and of course if he should have objection later that would supersede anything that might be done.

Mr. Speaker, in view of that arrangement as I understand it, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order on tomorrow for the Speaker to recognize a member of the Committee on the Judiciary to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 4975.

Mr. PATMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is the bill?

Mr. WALTER. If the gentleman will yield, in a word the bill is designed to obviate the necessity of having contempt citations approved in the House and subsequent indictments in the United States courts. It has as its purpose the taking of a recalcitrant witness to a United States court on a contempt proceeding.

Mr. CELLER. Do I understand correctly that if consent is granted that bill will be taken up tomorrow under a motion to suspend the rules?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 4975.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HON. HAROLD KNUTSON

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time to pay a tribute to a very good friend and a former colleague of the House of Representatives, the late Hon. Harold Knutson, from the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota. I want the RECORD to show that our former colleague passed away on the 21st of August 1953 in his home community of Wadena, Minn. He was 72 years old at the time of his death.

Representative Knutson served in Congress for 32 consecutive years as a Representative from Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District. His outstanding record of service as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and as a fellow Member gained for him the respect of all of his colleagues. He was a sturdy American of the Viking type. His record of service and legislation approved under his leadership are accomplishments that have been indelibly written into the legislative history of our country.

Born in Skien, Norway, October 20, 1880, Mr. Knutson came to this country in 1886 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Knutson. A rapid learner, the 6-year-old was able to speak English by the time the ship docked in the New York Harbor.

The family settled in Chicago, later moving to a farm near Clear Lake in

Sherburne County, Minn. Harold attended the elementary schools at Clear Lake and became a printing apprentice on the weekly Clear Lake Times.

The offer of a 50-cent weekly salary induced him to move on to the Royalton (Minn.) Banner. There Knutson slept in a small room over the shop and since the Banner owner was too poor to replace a broken window in the room, Knutson had to stuff a towel into the hole to keep the snow from blowing onto his bed.

Despite his humble beginning and meager salary, Knutson remained with the Banner until he ultimately became its owner. He later disposed of it to buy the Foley (Minn.) Independent. He published that paper until 1925 when he purchased the Wadena (Minn.) Pioneer-Journal, of which he continued as publisher until his death. In 1910 and 1911, while on a brief stint as associate editor of the St. Cloud Daily Journal-Press, Knutson served as president of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association.

Mr. Knutson considered a reforestation bill, which he sponsored in 1928 with Senator Vandenberg, as his most lasting congressional accomplishment. He believed its provision for systematic tree planting in cut-over and burned-out forest areas would benefit the country for generations to come. He also worked for years for reduction of Government expenditures and lowering of taxes.

It is most appropriate to record the fact that during the last several months of his life, the late Congressman busied himself with plans to make available to the Evangelical Lutheran Church his summer estate at Manhattan Beach, Minn., to be used as a retreat for neglected, deprived, and handicapped children. This beautiful point, approximating 40 acres, stems out between two lakes and has the promise of becoming a tremendous project. This he asked to be dedicated as a memorial to his mother, Jeannette Holm Knutson.

Plans were made for a formal deeding service and a public reception of these properties on Sunday, August 23, 1953. But on the 12th of August, Knutson suffered a heart attack and, despite several rallies, he passed away on the 21st of August. It was his wish that the community would proceed with the deeding service even though he would not be numbered amongst the living.

The following is the prayer of Dr. M. A. Dahlen, executive secretary of the board of charities of the Evangelical Lutheran Church on the occasion of the deeding service:

Blessed God and Father in Heaven, we thank Thee that Thy Spirit has let and directed us unto this retreat in this hour.

We thank Thee that we can have a part in this pilgrimage, and be given the opportunity to be counted amongst the pioneers for the program and the project which Thou in Thy all wisdom can foresee in this place.

And then we would also want to thank Thee for that spirit and mind of Harold Knutson, who would want to evidence gratitude unto Thee for the blessings of a sainted mother, for the one who went into the very

valley of the shadows, if need be, to give him birth, at whose knees he prayed and learned to know of Thee and Thy Son, our Savior.

And even though for the moment we might be prone to ask why this beloved friend and benefactor could not be with us in this hour, may we look upon it all for the fact that, as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are your ways higher than our ways, and your thoughts than our thoughts.

Give unto us great visions and hopes for the Jeannette Holm Knutson Camp. Grant that our visions and hopes for this place may be in keeping with Thy will and way, and that these may soon unfold into reality, to Thy glory.

May we as members of Thy church be ever cognizant and mindful of the trust that we accept this day. Let this be a place of dedication, a place of thanksgiving, a place of rededication, where we receive high motives, and a charge and a challenge that shall go with us upon our pilgrim way.

Yea, let this be truly a Bethesda by the sea, that here as we look out upon the refreshing waters may also be dispensed the waters of life—a place of healing both to body and soul.

Hear us, O God, before Thy throne, in the blessed name of Jesus. Amen.

Mr. Sterling Knutson, of Wadena, Minn., a nephew of the Congressman, made the presentation address:

I wish Harold Knutson could be here to see this gathering who will carry on this work for him. This is the presentation of his own personal tribute to his beloved mother, Jeannette Holm Knutson.

It was his wish to grant the beautiful piece of property to the care and custody of the Lutheran Church, it to be used for the purposes of guidance and recreation of children who have been neglected.

During the childhood of Harold Knutson the family realized only the barest of life's necessities. There were few opportunities for recreation. The broken health of the father made hard work and long hours the daily routine for all of the family. It was during these days that the family longed for the opportunities that this development will make possible for underprivileged children.

Harold Knutson was a man of firm resolution. For many years it had been his desire to establish a tribute to his mother, whom he loved so much. The founding of this camp for these children is so typical of the things his mother taught him; to be generous and kind to those who needed help.

To those of us who were fortunate enough to know her, we could feel her love for little children. We saw how unselfish she was with her few possessions. Her smile was ready for everyone and her concern was for the comfort and well-being of her fellowmen. She was always generous with her sympathy and her well-worn Bible guided her in her many hours of grief. Her gentle philosophy put a song into the lives of all of those who knew her.

And now it is as it should be, her gentleness will be remembered with this memorial from her loving son. The children who have not been blessed with the opportunity to enjoy nature's scenic beauty can now do so here in one of the most beautiful spots in Minnesota. May God bless this memorial and the love that has made it possible.

It is with the deepest sincerity that I, as a direct descendant of Jeannette Holm Knutson, present this deed to the board of charities of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. We in the family hope that it will be enjoyed in the manner for which it has been set aside by Harold Knutson.

Mr. Magnus I. Ronning, chairman of the board of charities of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, accepted the deed to

the properties with the following remarks:

Dr. Dahlen, members and friends of the Knutson family, we are assembled here this afternoon on this beautiful country site and summer estate of the late Honorable Harold Knutson to carry out a program arranged by him just 2 weeks before his death. Little did any of us realize at that time that he himself would not be present to publicly greet you and to declare this parcel of ground to the Evangelical Lutheran Church for the purpose of erecting thereon a retreat for neglected, unfortunate, deprived, and handicapped children to be known as the Jeannette Holm Knutson Camp, named after his sainted mother who left this abode in May 1925.

It was Mr. Knutson's desire to perpetuate the family name in this place, which he loved so well, and to memorialize his mother who, together with her husband and children, pioneered in this area at the beginning of this century. Also that the benefactors of this camp should be the children and especially those who, because of circumstances in their lives, would be unable on their own resources to benefit from a camp of this kind.

In this very act Mr. Knutson joins the ranks of other kind-minded individuals who have gone to their eternal reward, leaving to his fellowmen a portion of his earthly possessions for a high and noble purpose. To carry out his plans he chose to use the facilities of his church, which he loved, to carry out a service to the generations to come.

On behalf of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, through its department of charities, I hereby accept in humble gratitude this property from the late and Honorable Harold Knutson under the terms of the agreement, transferring title of this property to the church for the purposes contained therein.

I desire to assure the Knutson family that we shall as a department of the church, begin to organize and lay plans for future development of this camp as a service to children. We shall ask the members of our church to support this project through gifts, in memoriams, legacies, and so forth and to place this project on the annual budget for financial support in order that the necessary expenses incidental to the operation of the camp may be met, also that the capital expenditures for improvements, new buildings, and the like may be carefully planned as the demands for this service become known.

To this end we pray that the Lord of the church will add His blessings in order that this service may grow and develop in His name and that the children who receive the benefits from this service may have a renewed faith in the glorious message of salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

It is most appropriate that in connection with these remarks to the late Congressman that we weave in an echo from the memorial services at Wadena, Minn., as they were given by the Reverend M. A. Dahlen, who was so closely associated with him during the last several months of his earthly pilgrimage:

Friends of Harold Knutson, all: I speak for myself, and for the board of charities of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as we all join the host of bereaved and mourn the loss of a devoted friend.

There is told of the incident from the time that the Brooklyn Bridge was built. During the building of it, the engineer was injured. For many long months, he was shut up in his room. His gifted wife shared his toils and carried his plans to the workmen. At last the bridge was completed.

The invalid architect was asked to see it. They put him upon a cot and carried him to the bridge. They placed him where he could see the magnificent structure in all its beauty. It was sad to see the one whose mind had conceived that wonderful structure lay there a cripple in such a manner. He asked to be carried here and there so he could see it all—the beams, the heavy cables, every strand. And when he had looked upon it all, he lay back, smiling, and said, "Just according to plans."

And so, we too are the product of the Eternal Creator. There is a plan and a purpose for our lives.

St. Augustine speaks of man as "but a particle of God's creation" and then he also brings out man's greatness in that he speaks of the fact that "God made us for Thyself." And in speaking of man again, he says, "Our heart is restless until it repose in Thee."

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, during the course of 32 years (1917-49), carries pages and pages of the acts and words of the Honorable Harold Knutson.

The June 18, 1941, issue carries a memorial address delivered by him a few days before and in it he quotes the words of the Master, "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

In that address he makes mention of a famous agnostic who years ago had said that life is a narrow vale, between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. In other words, stated Knutson, the agnostic goes on to say that he saw life as a futile meandering through a desolate desert wilderness, surrounded on all sides by cold and bitter despair.

Knutson goes on to refute these words and says, "What a description to give to a triumphant adventure. What a mocking play on words. What a tragic lack of faith in the sublime promise of our Savior, Teacher, and Master."

Knutson further states, "The Christian religion has been assailed times without number, but none have been able to offer anything substantial or tangible in its place. It has been, is, and ever shall be the greatest known balm and source of comfort to mankind. It greets us at the cradle, sustains us throughout a troublous life, and its gentle and merciful ministrations enable us to face the end with hope, with courage, and with fortitude."

"To the sorrowing mother who grieves over the loss of her child, to the abandoned Magdalen who walks the streets, to the man who has lost his faith, to the wayward son who roams the earth, to the cynic who scoffs and doubts—to these and to all mankind the promises of the Saviour come as a solace in their hour of darkest despair. It is then one and all turn to Him for hope, peace, and comfort. There is, there can be no other outlet for our heart's desire. In Him rests the hope of mankind. Without that hope life would be a black void."

It was only last Saturday, when hundreds of people made a pilgrimage to the place of summer retreat and refreshment for Harold during the years, known as Dunworkin. The occasion—a public reception, a formal presentation and acceptance, that these properties had now been deeded to the Evangelical Lutheran Church to be used by its board of charities for a high purpose, and particularly mentioning, "a summer retreat for neglected, unfortunate, deprived, and handicapped children."

Mr. Knutson had for several months been planning for this project and looking forward to this day. This retreat is to be a memorial to his sainted mother, who went into the very valley of the shadows, if need be, to give him birth, at whose knees he prayed and where he learned to know of God and His Son,

our Saviour, and to be known as the Jeannette Holm Knutson Camp.

To use his own words as he spoke to Mrs. Henry Aslakson, wife of the summer caretaker, "Ja, vi maa bede meget for dette." Translated, "Yes, we must pray much for this." And we shall do that.

And we would also want to believe that this act with which he busied himself so much during the last months of his life "is just according to plan" and altogether pleasing to Him who can say, "Every beast of the forest is mine and the cattle upon a thousand hills." "Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."

And we would want to believe that with the other attainments and contributions in life—it was also for this, "that He came into the Kingdom."

If Harold Knutson had passed away while a Member of Congress, there would be printed and engraved for the annals of the Nation the details and the words of an occasion such as this, and bound and distributed widely.

It shall be my purpose as a citizen of the Commonwealth of Minnesota to ask one of the Minnesota delegation to Congress, when Congress reconvenes, to introduce remarks of this service and the acts of last Sunday, which had been planned by Harold Knutson and which was carried out to the letter with the exception that his nephew, Sterling Knutson of Wadena, made the presentation of the properties and accepted a flagpole from friends of the departed.

The wire recording of Sunday's services we hope to place in the archives of the Library of Congress as an inspiration and challenge to us all and to those who come after us. That act, which we witnessed last Sunday, we would want to believe has the blessing and the benediction of Him who hath said, "Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Jeannette Holm Knutson, who was so deservingly memorialized by her son, was born September 23, 1848, in Skien, Norway. She was baptized and confirmed by Bishop Skor. August 28, 1878, she was united in marriage to Christian Knutson of Oslo, Norway. In the year 1885, they emigrated to America with their four children, the youngest a baby in arms. They came to Chicago, where they remained 3 years, moving thence to the Twin Cities and later to a farm near St. Cloud, Minn. Here, in a pioneer farm community, they shared the common lot of struggle and privation. They were ill prepared for such conditions. Their main resource were the intangible riches of industry and frugality, and the faith that God is the rewarder of those who diligently seek Him. She often thanked God for America. Here, alone, her family saga could have unfolded. There are only a few real satisfactions in life. Here in America, the Christian Knutson family found and won them all. After the death of her husband in 1913, she made her home with Congressman Harold Knutson, in Washington. When Congress was not in session, she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Bredesen, and her son, Elmer Knutson. She died in Bricelyn, Minn., May 1925.

She is survived by the following children: Harold Knutson of Wadena, Minn., and Venice, Fla.; Mrs. Alfred Bredesen of Venice; and George Knutson of San Diego, Calif. A child, James, died in infancy. Her older son, Elmer, died in

1948. Mrs. Knutson is buried in St. Cloud, Minn.

The deep undertone of the life of Jeannette Holm Knutson, was her simple childlike faith in her Saviour. The worn Bible was never far away. Part of the song of her life was written in the minor key of want and privation, but all jarring discords gradually blended into the beautiful symphony of joy and gratitude to Him who justified her faith and fulfilled her dearest hopes.

It is very appropriate that the Jeannette Holm Knutson Camp for underprivileged children should be her memorial. She believed in the association of all who loved; in the service of all who suffer. May God bless her memorial and the love that made it possible.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, almost a year ago on August 21, 1953, the Honorable Harold Knutson passed away in Wadena, Minn. Mr. Knutson represented the Sixth District in Minnesota for 32 years.

During those years his name became almost a household word throughout the district because of his diligent service to the people. No task he was asked to perform was left unattended. The chores and errands of his district received his constant attention and he became a personal confidante to many people of the district during his years of service.

Upon taking office as his successor, he turned over to me many of the files and accumulated material he felt I would need to carry on the tradition of service he had begun.

He visited me in Washington to give me his personal good wishes and he thanked me for the fair and respectful campaign we had waged. This gracious act I regarded as an example of what is best in American politics. It is what Abraham Lincoln meant when he said, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

This quality of forthrightness was known by many who respected him as a worthy opponent in the Halls of Congress and in the political debates of other years. Many Members of the opposition party, of which I became a Member, remember his friendship.

The story of Harold Knutson is another of the great American stories repeated a thousand times in our national history and yet always a refreshing symbol of the opportunity our country offers.

An immigrant boy born at Skein, Norway, came to this country at the age of 6, rose to prominence in our Government and for a third of a century is part of the exciting history of our country. He shared in the deliberations of a time when the United States grew rapidly and the world changed almost faster than men could fully realize.

But active as he was in the legislature of these times, he is best remembered for individual acts of kindness and service. He devoted his career to the worthy cause of his constituents—a service increasingly important at a time

when a growing Nation and an expanding Government became more distant to the citizen himself.

Members of Congress have always stood between the citizen and his government. Harold Knutson's record of personal service represents the best of this admirable tradition.

It is fitting that these remarks of mine be closed with the famous words of Longfellow:

Lives of great men oft remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.
Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Honorable Harold Knutson, who for 32 years so ably represented the Sixth District of Minnesota in the House of Representatives.

I counted Harold Knutson as my friend. He was a unique personality. He was indeed a courageous defender of the principles in which he believed. He had built for himself a place of great influence and distinction in the Nation. He was grateful for the opportunities which America had afforded to him, and he made the most of them. As a poor boy, he demonstrated what America offers a man, of whatever origin, who practices industry and frugality and is determined to win against any and all adversities. He never forgot the struggles of his youth and was at all times ready to help those whose way was difficult. He was uncompromisingly patriotic and loyal to the institutions of freedom and democracy of his country and never deviated in the slightest from that deep love and affection which he had for America.

Harold Knutson was a newspaperman. At the age of 14 years he was apprenticed as a printer on the Clear Lake Times. Subsequently, during his lifetime, he became the owner of several newspapers and at the time of his death was the publisher of the Wadena Pioneer Journal, of Wadena, Minn.

A short time before his death he was interviewed by Dick Robertson and the article which Mr. Robertson wrote was printed in the Wadena Pioneer Journal under the caption "A Study in Conflicts—End of a Noble Tradition," which so well sets out many of the virtues and qualities of Harold Knutson. The article follows:

A STUDY IN CONFLICTS—END OF A NOBLE TRADITION

(By Dick Robertson)

About 6 weeks ago I remarked to Harold Knutson that I had begun a detailed study of his political career. We discussed it at some length and quibbled over interpretations. Before I left he had become enthused, almost eager to hear what conclusions I had drawn. I promised to set down a few observations for him when I had finished the research and requested that he comment on them. He agreed.

"Will you be critical?" he asked.

"You're a controversial man," I said.

"Will you be critical?" he repeated.

"Somewhat," I answered.

"Good," he said. "If there's anything I hate, it's unwarranted praise."

Five weeks later Harold Knutson was dead. What follow are some of the conclusions he might have liked to have seen.

In evaluating the life of Harold Knutson, it is well to establish from the start that this eccentric and outstanding man was a product of the American system, just as soybeans and corn are products of the American soil. And his critics, who in later years exceeded his supporters (vocally if not numerically) would do well to remember one elementary axiom: If they are to argue that democracy was badly served during his 32-year congressional reign, they are arguing essentially that democracy served itself badly, that the system is not self-sufficient, that it needs better leadership than it is able to provide, that the popular vote is a questionable device.

For his ascension to such phenomenal political strength as he enjoyed during the forties was a byproduct of an archaic seniority system (which he himself deplored) and a political magic which his enemies failed 16 consecutive times to conquer. His power at the ballot box, coupled with a Republican majority in the House, catapulted what Elmer Davis called a bush-league reactionary to national prominence.

It is significant that almost every one of the frontal attacks upon the Congressman over the years was cloaked in a substantial portion of secret, respectful affection. This was so because most of his adversaries saw in his powerful character many manifestations of themselves—those qualities they revered and those they abhorred. For the mental image of Harold Knutson took many forms, depending upon the internal composition of the viewer. But the picture was to each of them clear. He was in this respect, if in no other, like Harry S. Truman.

He has been variously portrayed as a villain and a saint—as a heartless manservant of privilege, a hard-bolled fighter for the common man, an arrogant exponent of outmoded isolationism, a vigorous spokesman in the good fight against foreign "isms," a mischievous guardian of oppressive wealth, a courageous champion of honest-to-Betsy Americanism. He once reflected on the fact that about the only label not pinned on him at one time or another was "militarist."

Actually, of course, both those who looked upon his portly frame as a shrine of unrestrained free enterprise and as an edifice to the underdog were wrong. Much of his political career was marked by a kind of zigzag operation in which he veered back and forth between extremes, so that he was sighted more often near the center than anywhere else. While his voting was characteristically ultraconservative, his nonlegislative self reflected an amazingly progressive sense of values. His dedication to the down and outer was as real as any liberal's. But his way of dealing with him was far, far away. The Congressman from Minnesota came up the hard way himself, and he was in no hurry to reform society; he belonged from the beginning to the haste makes waste political school, and few men ever have been prouder of a membership. As a general rule, he did not moderate or mediate conflict; he incorporated it within his own person, where opposing principles either struggled for mastery with one another or dwelled together harmoniously, each unaware of the other's opposition.

For Harold Knutson was not so much the average man as he was the national character in office. The national character always has been full of contradictions and conflicts. Mr. Knutson had most of them. He had both broad and narrow vision. He dreamed the dreams of Wendell Wilkie and also those of HOMER CAPEHART—dreams of a world united and dreams of a ward united.

Here was a man who could one day call the supporters of Eisenhower for the Presidency, America Lasters, and on another, praise their sagacity and patriotism. Here was a man who complacently allowed Thomas E. Dewey the Presidency in two successive campaigns, only to conclude that he was, when all is said and done, "a contemptible little shrimp." He reminded us of ourselves. And what was in his heart at the moment was what invariably found expression.

This sort of ambivalence was the source of his early strength in office and in the party. It was also the source of his subsequent weakness and his loss of prestige. For he was never a plodding partisan. He could please all factions at first because there was something of the philosophy of each in his own makeup. As the years passed by, he pleased fewer and fewer of them, since each had discovered that while he carried its banner in one hand, he clasped the enemy's in the other.

He was a kind of human battlefield. And in the vanguard of the beleaguering armies were the factions which had once pushed him to an authority he was reluctant to accept, and which had exploited his high position for their personal gain. Few of these retained the Knutson friendship, for mutiny, to him, was a cardinal crime, deserving of sustained scorn. And, like the Grand Old Party's elephant, he never forgot. As Harold Knutson boomed deceit and disloyalty, he applauded their antonyms. In his immovable scheme of things, there were but two categories of humanity—good and bad. To say that some might have stood on a vast middle ground was to cloud reality.

He was somehow able to mold the diverse elements of the sixth district into something almost unparalleled in modern politics—an entity which held firm in its allegiance to a major officeholder for a third of a century. It all started when he opposed our entry into World War I ("I cannot vote to put my country into war," said he, and the Main Street isolationists loved it.) For 32 tumultuous years, Harold Knutson's rigid finger rested steadily on the collective pulse of his constituents. On that fateful fall day in 1948 when the opposition garnered more support than Knutson had friends it was conceded that his finger had slipped. In his defeat he had realized more votes than he had at any previous election, but the opposition had a 3,000 majority in more than 123,000 votes cast. The patient switched doctors.

Public men are judged largely by their public words. The extraordinary rhetorical talents of Harold Knutson elevated him to a status he undoubtedly would not have attained without them. This newspaper, which served as the principal vehicle for their dissemination, was accorded a prominence normally reserved for papers hundreds of times larger. As its forthright editorialist became more and more obsessed with his role as a combination Cassandra and Nostradamus, the soul and the character of his medium grew as well. Most weekly newspapers are singularly lacking in punch, either high or low. Harold Knutson's paper, or at least his editorial page, never was burdened with that defect.

His editorial prose could hardly be described as elevating. Pungent, I would say, is the word. A man whose personality becomes more cantankerous with age is not likely to write more sweetly, and while "H. K.'s" style became more emotionally charged with passing years, it also became less and less redolent of orchids in the moonlight, for he was a dealer in published epithets and his trade-mark was black-on-white ridicule. He relished the distinction that resulted, for he knew that he was moving politicians and voters, if not mountains. Virtually every public figure of consequence in both parties felt the bite at least once.

But he saved his best shots for the New Dealers.

Harold Knutson liked to play it rough. When informed that Gov. G. Mennen Williams had dubbed him "the foremost remaining advocate of stone age financing," he shot back: "That young pinko doesn't know a balance sheet from a laundry ticket." And so it went. Every whim had its attendant bam.

For all his roster of acquaintances, Harold Knutson was basically a lonely man. He never married (he said he, like Mr. Dooley, knew about marriage the way an astronomer knows about the stars) and his circle of intimate friends was small. Those who knew him best are inclined to feel that this very loneliness was responsible for the self-centered intensity with which he tackled his job, the fervent passion with which he lived his life, for he drew the seething world within himself, where the unsuppressed turmoil raged and the victor determined the outward act.

Perhaps symbolic of the controversy which stormed within him was the choice of Matthew Arnold's Dover Beach as his favorite single literary work, for he often was depressed enough to share its dismal, prophetic picture:

"The world, which seems

To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither job, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarm of struggle and
of flight,

Where ignorant armies clash by night."

If we hear the times correctly, they call for strength of character and stoutness of spirit, for toughness of mind, for ringing and affirmative words, for dedication and consecration—for all those exalted and exalting things with which, traditionally, the great leaders have fortified the lead. The times call, in truth, for more political figures of the basically superior stature of Harold Knutson.

Some will say that our government deserves more humility and less dogmatism than men like Harold Knutson could provide. Some will say that to place the public confidence in such a provincial and stubborn man again would be to repeat a multiple error, the tragedy of which would mount as he stood still and the world rushed by. But no one acquainted with the life and times of Harold Knutson will minimize the desperate need for more of his massive devotion to duty, his unbridled courage, and his fierce, winning integrity.

Three weeks before Mr. Knutson died, he paid final editorial tribute to the man he admired most, the late Senator Robert A. Taft—"a man who was faithful and diligent in all things." The Sixth District and the Nation paused last week to honor another esteemed public servant of whom the same could be justly said—a man who crowded a rich and rewarding life to the end, a man who found more than casual comfort in the knowledge that he will not be forgotten so long as politics remains the most vital business in America.

In closing, I desire to pay final tribute to Harold Knutson as my friend—to a great American and a great legislator.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] in this tribute to our departed friend and former colleague, Harold Knutson, of Minnesota. I had the privilege of attending his funeral at Wa-

dena, Minn., and I extended to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy at that time. Minnesota lost a great leader when Harold Knutson passed away.

This fact was emphasized in an editorial published in the Evening Tribune, at Albert Lea, Minn., September 29, 1953. It follows:

STATE LOSES ABLE EDITOR

Minnesota lost one of its leading citizens and weekly newspaper publishers in the death of Harold Knutson, 72, of Wadena. He was always active in State and local politics and civic affairs.

Born in Norway, he came to this country as a small boy. After attending elementary schools at Clear Lake, Minn., he became a printing apprentice on the weekly Clear Lake Times. Then came the offer of a salary of 50 cents a week and he moved to the Royalton (Minn.) Banner.

He slept over the printing shop. Despite this humble beginning and meager salary Knutson remained with the Banner until he ultimately became its owner. He sold it later to buy the Foley (Minn.) Independent. He published this paper until 1925 when he purchased the Wadena Pioneer Journal of which he continued as publisher until his death.

Knutson, a Republican, was elected to Congress in 1917 and held that seat until 1949, when he was defeated by the present incumbent from the Sixth District, FRED MARSHALL. For a time in Congress he headed the House Ways and Means Committee.

Leaving behind him active politics, Knutson returned to Wadena and resumed the publishing business. He remained active until August 12, when he suffered the first of a series of heart attacks that resulted in his death.

Knutson, a bachelor, at one time was president of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association. R. V.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I read of the death on August 21, 1953 of our former colleague, and my late valued friend, Harold Knutson of Minnesota.

For over 30 years Harold Knutson served with distinction in this body, a period that included the beginning and end of hostilities in both World Wars.

Harold Knutson was first elected to the Congress in 1916, and served continuously until 1948. At the end of his career in this body he was chairman of the all-important and powerful Ways and Means Committee, of which committee he had been a member for a number of years.

Harold Knutson was a man of strong convictions. His whole career evidenced this fact. He was also a strong party man, loyal to the Republican Party, of which he was a lifetime member, and of its policies and principles.

He was honest and forthright in his views, and was highly respected by those who did not always agree with him, whether Democrat or Republican, because they knew that Harold Knutson was not only honorable and trustworthy, but he was intellectually honest, voting as his judgment and conscience dictated.

In 1930, I was elected by my Democratic colleagues as a member of the

Ways and Means Committee, I served on that committee until 1940 when I was elected to and became majority leader of the House in Congress.

Although we were of opposite political parties, and our views on public questions differed frequently, a very close friendship developed between us and lasted until my friend's death.

I admired Harold Knutson for the fine qualities he possessed. Under what to some was sometimes a direct if not a brusque exterior, Harold Knutson had a sweet and lovable heart, and an understanding mind. Born abroad, as he was, he came to our shores with an intense love of America and its institutions and ideals, and gave of his ability, his time, his energy, and his courage in the strengthening of our beloved country.

For years Harold Knutson was a leader in the Republican Party. For years he was a leader in the national House of Representatives.

To him, friendship was a matter of paramount importance.

Harold Knutson was a man who could disagree without being disagreeable.

In life I valued greatly his friendship. In death I shall miss him very much.

The SPEAKER. Without objection all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the life and character of our late colleague, Hon. Harold Knutson.

There was no objection.

AMENDING TITLE 17, UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "COPYRIGHTS"

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 6616) to amend title 17, United States Code, entitled "Copyrights," as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9 of title 17, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 9. Authors or proprietors, entitled: aliens
"The author or proprietor of any work made the subject of copyright by this title, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have copyright for such work under the conditions and for the terms specified in this title: *Provided, however,* That the copyright secured by this title shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation only under the conditions described in subsections (a), (b), or (c) below:

"(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

"(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection, substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this title or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto.

"The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation

made from time to time, as the purposes of this title may require: *Provided*, That whenever the President shall find that the authors, copyright owners, or proprietors of works first produced or published abroad and subject to copyright or to renewal of copyright under the laws of the United States, including works subject to ad interim copyright, are or may have been temporarily unable to comply with the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States, because of the disruption or suspension of facilities essential for such compliance, he may by proclamation grant such extension of time as he may deem appropriate for the fulfillment of such conditions or formalities by authors, copyright owners, or proprietors who are citizens of the United States or who are nationals of countries which accord substantially equal treatment in this respect to authors, copyright owners, or proprietors who are citizens of the United States: *Provided further*, That no liability shall attach under this title for lawful uses made or acts done prior to the effective date of such proclamation in connection with such works, or in respect to the continuance for 1 year subsequent to such date of any business undertaking or enterprise lawfully undertaken prior to such date involving expenditure or contractual obligation in connection with the exploitation, production, reproduction, circulation, or performance of any such work.

"The President may at any time terminate any proclamation authorized herein or any part thereof or suspend or extend its operation for such period or periods of time as in his judgment the interests of the United States may require.

"(c) When the Universal Copyright Convention, signed at Geneva on September 6, 1952, shall be in force between the United States of America and the foreign state or nation of which such author is a citizen or subject, or in which the work was first published. Any work to which copyright is extended pursuant to this subsection shall be exempt from the following provisions of this title: (1) The requirement in section 1 (e) that a foreign state or nation must grant to United States citizens mechanical reproduction rights similar to those specified therein; (2) the obligatory deposit requirements of the first sentence of section 13; (3) the provisions of sections 14, 16, 17, and 18; (4) the import prohibitions of section 107, to the extent that they are related to the manufacturing requirements of section 16; and (5) the requirements of sections 19 and 20: *Provided, however*, That such exemptions shall apply only if from the time of first publication all the copies of the work published with the authority of the author or other copyright proprietor shall bear the symbol © accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor and the year of first publication placed in such manner and location as to give reasonable notice of claim of copyright.

"Upon the coming into force of the Universal Copyright Convention in a foreign state or nation as hereinbefore provided, every book or periodical of a citizen or subject thereof in which ad interim copyright was subsisting on the effective date of said coming into force shall have copyright for 28 years from the date of first publication abroad without the necessity of complying with the further formalities specified in section 23 of this title.

"The provisions of this subsection shall not be extended to works of an author who is a citizen of, or domiciled in the United States of America, regardless of place of first publication, or to works first published in the United States."

SEC. 2. Section 16 of title 17, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 16. Mechanical work to be done in United States.

"Of the printed book or periodical specified in section 5, subsections (a) and (b), of this title, except the original text of a book or periodical of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, the text of all copies accorded protection under this title, except as below provided, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein, or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, or photoengraving process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and the printing of the text and binding of the said book shall be performed within the limits of the United States; which requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic process, or photoengraving process, and also to separate lithographs or photoengravings, except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art: *Provided, however*, That said requirements shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books or periodicals of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to works printed or produced in the United States by any other process than those above specified in this section, or to copies of books or periodicals, first published abroad in the English language, imported into the United States within 5 years after first publication in a foreign state or nation up to the number of 1,500 copies of each such book or periodical if said copies shall contain notice of copyright in accordance with sections 10, 19, and 20 of this title and if ad interim copyright in said work shall have been obtained pursuant to section 22 of this title prior to the importation into the United States of any copy except those permitted by the provisions of section 107 of this title: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not affect the right of importation under the provisions of section 107 of this title."

SEC. 3. Section 19 of title 17, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 19. Notice; form

"The notice of copyright required by section 10 of this title shall consist either of the word 'Copyright', the abbreviation 'Copy', or the symbol ©, accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical, or dramatic work, the notice shall include also the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in subsections (f) to (k), inclusive, of section 5 of this title, the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed within a circle, thus ©, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark, or symbol of the copyright proprietor: *Provided*, That on some accessible portion of such copies or of the margin, back, permanent base, or pedestal, or of the substance on which such copies shall be mounted, his name shall appear. But in the case of works in which copyright was subsisting on July 1, 1909, the notice of copyright may be either in one of the forms prescribed herein or may consist of the following words: 'Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ____ by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., or, at his option, the word "Copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered and the name of the party by whom it was taken out; thus, "Copyright, 19—, by A. B."'

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon the coming into force of the Universal Copyright Convention in the United States of America.

Mr. CRUMPACKER (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this not the same bill which bore my name in the last Congress?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It is substantially the same, but there are differences.

Mr. CELLER. And the bill was reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary in the previous Congress?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It was reported out of the subcommittee but not out of the full committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

By unanimous consent, a second was considered as ordered.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would amend the copyright laws in all respects necessary for United States compliance with the International Copyright Convention.

The International Copyright Convention, which was negotiated in 1952 and ratified by the Senate a month or so ago, would enable American authors and composers to obtain better copyright protection around the world. Our copyright protection in foreign countries has been very seriously threatened in recent years. We have been obtaining it in the past through the back door approach of simultaneously publishing in Canada which gives us a protection of sorts with other members of the Berne Union to which Canada belongs.

Compliance with the International Copyright Convention cannot be effected until our copyright laws are amended to conform with the requirements of the convention. The amendments required relate to three requirements of the present law. The first has to do with the present requirement for the deposit of two copies of each book on which copyright protection is sought with the Library of Congress. This was a requirement put in the law many years ago to enable the Library of Congress to build up its catalog of books. I understand that insofar as works of foreign authors is concerned they not only do not desire this any longer but would prefer to have it removed because of shortage of space. Their problem now is more one of weeding out unnecessary books from their collection, rather than adding to it.

The second has to do with certain formalities of registration and notice which the copyright office likewise would be glad to have removed, insofar as foreign works are concerned.

The third and more controversial change has to do with the modification of the so-called manufacturing clause in the copyright law with respect to

works in the English language first published abroad in other countries adhering to this convention.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. After this legislation is passed is it not possible for English language books to be printed in England and be sent into this country without duty and at the expense of the American workmen engaged in the printing trades?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I may say first with respect to payment of duty, that that is not exactly the fact, for I understand there is a tariff on books, although it is a rather low one. This bill would not have any effect upon that.

As far as being at the expense of the American workmen engaged in the printing trades is concerned, I cannot agree with that. Testimony before the subcommittee was quite conclusive, in my opinion, in that regard. The American printing industry, because of the large-scale mechanization and mass-production methods used in this country and used only in this country, because of the fact that this is the world's largest market for printed matter, books are turned out in large runs in a way that is not possible in any other country. That is because of the mechanization that has taken place in this country. American book manufacturers and binders can produce large runs of 5,000 copies or over at considerably lower unit cost than can be done in England or any other foreign country. So far as runs of less than 5,000 copies are concerned, it is not economical to produce them in this country and they ordinarily do not. An ordinary run in this country will be a minimum of from 10,000 to 15,000 copies, and for such runs—in spite of the higher prevailing wage rate in this country—it is possible for American printers to produce them at a lower unit cost. As proof of that I would like to cite the Bible, which year in and year out is the largest selling book in this country. Except for a few special translations, it enjoys no copyright protection. It is not affected by the manufacturing clause at the present time. Notwithstanding that fact, 95 percent of all Bibles sold in this country are printed in this country. If it were possible to have them produced cheaper in England or anywhere else, it would be done. But it is not done; and that to me is the best indication necessary to show that the removal of this restriction, the limited removal involved in this bill, would not in any way jeopardize any jobs of American workmen.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Did you have any testimony from the labor organizations concerning their thought as to whether or not it would interfere with American workmen?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Yes. We had testimony and I will say that the CIO favored enactment of this bill but the AFL printing trades unions opposed it. I may say that the Book Manufacturers Institute, which is a trade association for the book manufacturers of this country, favored enactment of the bill. If they do not feel there is any danger of

their suffering from foreign competition it seems odd that these employees should. I might say that a great deal of evidence on the subject was presented. A detailed economic analysis was presented by the Book Publishers Council indicating there was no reason to fear this competition from abroad. It seems to me that the position of the printers trades union was wholly unsupported by any substantial evidence and should not be persuasive.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. If we do not pass this legislation, does the gentleman not think there may be reprisals by the publishers of other countries which would react disastrously to our own book publishers who want to copyright the works of authors abroad under advantageous conditions?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Yes; that is true. The Philippines is the largest single export market for American printed matter and they are considering such legislation. If we lose the Philippines market as a result of enactment of any such legislation it could have a serious effect on our own industry, and could result in the loss of a considerable number of jobs.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Is it not a fact that the United States has by treaty agreed to this whole program and that this legislation is merely to implement the terms and provisions of the treaty heretofore entered into?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is true. The treaty cannot become effective without the legislation and the legislation cannot become effective without the treaty.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of the following letter addressed to all the Members of the House from the city of New York by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York:

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL
OF GREATER NEW YORK,

New York, N. Y., July 27, 1954.

To the Representatives in Congress From City of New York.

GREETINGS: The printing trades workers of New York City, represented by the Allied Printing Trades Council, are very much concerned regarding S. 2559, H. R. 6616, and H. R. 6670, which deal with a change in the present copyright law.

We are of the honest opinion that this convention, and the legislation designed to implement it, discriminates against the American authors, publishers, and printing-trades workers, and we sincerely urge you to oppose these bills when they come before you.

We are sure that you are aware the proposals to eliminate the manufacturing clause have been condemned consistently by conventions of the American Federation of

Labor, and the Allied Printing Trades Councils.

Since ratification of this discriminatory copyright convention would affect the job opportunities of the American workers, our only hope for a fair deal is that you and other Members of Congress will defeat the bills proposing repeal of the manufacturing clause.

We earnestly solicit your cooperation in this very important and vital matter.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS F. DONATO,
Secretary.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL MOTORS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, it might be interesting for me to say this afternoon that a few days ago a report appeared in the newspapers of the country which showed that the General Motors Corp. had a net profit over and above taxes and every other cost of over \$400 million in a half year and that this \$400 million profit in 6 months was \$100 million more profit than they made in the same period last year.

Interesting also is the fact that the Federal taxes of the General Motors Corp. has been reduced in the same period—that is, for a like period—\$300 million. If we will just contrast that, Mr. Speaker, we will see what is good for General Motors is good for the country, because in the great State of Pennsylvania there are thousands upon thousands of persons lined up to get food in order to sustain their families and their unemployed breadwinners.

Mr. Speaker, it may be good for General Motors, but I say it is not good for thousands upon thousands in many areas of the country who are lined up and getting free food in order to help sustain their families. I think the Members of Congress ought to know that.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. I noticed in the morning paper that farm income has been steadily dropping and that the price of food to the consumers is still going up or retaining its position. Maybe that is part of the reason for the enormous profits to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is not good for the country. The farmer gets less money for what he produces and the city folks are paying just as much as they were. That is not good for the country, either.

VOTE ON ELECTION DAY

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, on this November 2, 1954, every Member of this great legislative body will be the subject of a yea or nay vote. Each American citizen who casts his or her vote by the use of the proverbial American secret ballot will have the choice of saying "yea" in approval of our records; or "nay" in disapproval thereof. This is as it should be. This is as it must always be in our beloved Nation.

I ask the time of this busy House this day because I feel it is imperative that you and I, as presently and duly elected representatives of the great American electorate, use our best and immediate endeavors in each of our respective congressional districts to have the largest possible number of American citizens do two things: First, to register in accordance with their respective State laws if they are not already registered and qualified to vote November 2; and, second, to go to the polls and vote on November 2. It appears crystal clear to me that you and I, as Members of the House of Representatives, should do everything within our power to emphasize and magnify the privilege of voting on November 2, and also the duty of voting.

For, certainly the right to vote is an American birthright. The 15th amendment to the United States Constitution, sections 1 and 2, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Our forefathers then set the standard of both the duty and privilege of every American citizen, and as clear as crystal they declared that no American citizen was to be eliminated from exercising the right to vote, and thus being denied the honor and privilege of voting "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Therefore, my distinguished colleagues, it behooves you and me as we return to the respective congressional district, which we have the honor and responsibility of now representing, to actively urge, and urge in practical terms and firm convincing voices, the proposition that each of our respective congressional districts shall clearly increase the percentage of voters who shall cast their ballots on November 2. Doing anything less than this, in my humble judgment, will not be doing our fullest duty by our individual selves and toward the strengthening of the citizenship participation in shaping the destiny of our great Nation.

Yes; the electorate at the polls materially helps shape the destiny of our

Nation. They do so by electing you or me, or defeating you or me. They literally do so by exercising their birthright. For, when a lad or lassie is born in these great United States he instantly has the birthright to exercise his or her elective franchise in accordance with article XV of our Constitution so soon as that infant becomes of voting age according to the law of the State wherein that child is born.

The cooperation which our great Library of Congress has furnished me in connection with my reading on this subject, properly to make these few remarks, shows that the voting percentage at the 1952 presidential election only exceeded the 1944 presidential voting average by 2.8 percent. As compared with the 1948 very low average of 52.1 percent, the percentage increase average was more than 10 percent. The Congressional Library factual report to me also tables the presidential election vote of November 4, 1952, for the United States as only 62.5 percent of the qualified electorate of 98,377,000 voters by only 61,551,919 casting their votes, while in Argentina, South America, at their election in November 1951 the percentage was 74.2; Australia in the election of September 1951 showed 95.6; Austria at its national election of February 1953, 96; Denmark in its national election September 1953, 80.3; France in its June 1951 elections with a qualified electorate of 24,973,148, 18,982,009 cast their votes, or 76; West Berlin in its December 1950 election made a percentage of electorate votes of 90.4; Great Britain in October 1951 elections, a percentage of 82.6; India in October 1951 and February 1952 elections, with qualified electorate of 174,470,000 cast over 107,000,000, or 61.6 percent; Mexico in the July 6, 1952, elections cast a percentage of 87.3; Spain in November 1951 a percentage of 85; Sweden in the election of September 1952 a percentage of 77. Compared with foreign countries then, the voters of the United States of America in the 1952 presidential elections rated 21st in percentages of the electorate that voted.

Of course, it is well known that the election laws in all these countries are not nearly uniform so that as a consequence the comparability of the voting averages of some foreign countries with those of the United States is open to question. And, of course, it may not be at all valid to make a strict comparison of voting percentages between that of any particular foreign country with that of any separate State of the United States. However, the accompanying figures should make us realize that, according to their own election laws, the voters in 24 foreign nations register and vote percentages far greater than we voters of the United States do.

When asking about the age group of Americans between 18 and 20 years of age, the Congressional Library informed me that there are no records available for any years of American citizens as to vote, excepting only as to the decennial census.

Let me quote for your most accurate information and guidance three paragraphs from the recent report to me on

this subject from the Congressional Library:

That the increase-decrease span in voting participation shows little relationship to regions is apparent from the data presented in table 2. Changes in voting percentages for the years 1940-44 ranged from a plus 15.2 percent increase in Maine to a decrease of minus 5.7 in Oregon. While the overall decrease in voting from 1944 to 1948 Presidential election was a minus 7.6 percent, the State of Nebraska showed a decrease of minus 17 percent. North Carolina, 1 of 8 States to show increased voting for 1948 had a plus 4.9 percent average. In 1952 every State showed an increased vote over that of 1948. Oregon, which had the greatest decrease in 1944, also had the greatest increase (plus 20.2 percent) in 1952. Colorado with plus 0.2 percent had the smallest increase in 1952 over 1948. Of the many important reasons for the 1952 upsurge in voting are the population increases and the concerted drives by numerous organizations to "get out the vote."

Congressional election voting changes show that Kentucky had the highest increase from 1942 to 1946, or plus 15.2 percent, and fell to the bottom with a minus 9.2 percent in the period 1946 to 1950. North Dakota was lowest in the period 1942-46 with a minus 7.9 percent and Oregon was highest in the period 1946-50 with plus 16.5 percent.

In all the elections, it is interesting to note that States of the South—Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—have shown steady increases in voter participation despite the fact that none of these States have had more than 50 percent voter participation since 1940.

Why is it that so many millions of Americans are said to be indifferent or in a state of apathy toward exercising their constitutional privilege and American birthright? I do not claim to have the answer but I do declare that you and I, as honored and responsible political leaders in our respective congressional districts, should put on the armor of our respective official obligations and private citizenship duty in this regard and vigorously encourage our congressional constituents regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude to be sure to register before the legal registration date runs out—and then to be sure to vote November 2.

Manifestly, the records speak that the average American voter turns out for State and national elections in greater percentages than he does for local or municipal elections. And, this is truly an increasingly dangerous situation. For, it appears probable that the percentage of participants in local or municipal elections which participate at the ballot box is growing less and less. And, while you and I, as American Representatives in Congress, are only the subject of the ballot-box decision once every 2 years when so-called national elections are held, I submit to you that very likely the reason fewer and fewer American citizens do not even qualify to vote—let alone that they do not use their ballot box franchise—is because a smaller and smaller percentage exercise their ballot-box franchise in their own local and State elections.

My purpose in these several minutes is not to undertake to make a thorough analysis of the figures and percentages, but to merely call to your attention what I hope may be a helpful and constructive outline showing the general trend. But

in addition to that, my distinguished colleagues, I definitely urge to your immediate attention and your actual worries, the proposition that it is in the interest of our national security, and our national welfare, and the solidarity of purpose for our beloved Nation that the percentage of American voters actually going to the ballot box should sharply increase instead of dangerously decrease.

I am convinced that one definite contribution toward the reasonable probability of materially increasing the percentage of voters in our respective congressional districts who actually both register in time and then actually vote their ballot in increasing numbers, is that you and I as the duly elected representatives of all the people in our districts furnish frequent, positive positions of community leadership within our districts in all programs to get out the voters. We still have time to do it in practically every State. In California, for instance, the time for registration ends September 8, and several of you with whom I have spoken have told me that the period to register in your respective States does not end until September. So, my colleagues, let's spend some time and money too, to make the people in our congressional districts aware of their privilege and duty of registering to vote in time, and then simultaneously let us, you and I, spend time and money to perceptibly increase the percentage of voters who actually go to the polls and vote. No matter if some of the increased percentage does vote against us—that is not the most important thing. Rather, the most important thing is increasing the percentages of American adults having the consciousness of the fact that they and each of them in our respective congressional districts have a vote which actually has a tangible effect on the destiny of our Nation. This is what we need. This is one fact we need to get across to the people in our districts. I am not urging you to spend some of your own time and money in this regard until I first have spent some of my own time and my own money doing it myself. Therefore, I am not ashamed to urge you to practice what I am preaching and what I have already put into practice myself.

Before my last few words on this important subject, let me give you the figures for the United States every 2 years since 1940:

	Potential voters	Votes cast	Percentage voting
United States:			
1940.....	83,980,000	49,820,312	59.3
1942.....	83,606,000	28,074,364	33.6
1944.....	80,298,000	47,976,263	59.7
1946.....	90,245,000	34,412,224	38.1
1948.....	93,704,000	48,833,680	52.1
1950.....	97,416,365	40,429,556	41.5
1952.....	98,377,000	61,551,919	62.5

Can an American citizen possess anything more valuable than his inherent birthright to register and vote in accordance with his own informed, conscious convictions? Is there any more magnificent badge of freedom than his right to vote? What clearer way is there for every American citizen to have a voice

in his Government? If you and I want our fellow-citizens to increase in their loyalty and fealty to the American way of life as counterdistinct from false ideology, is there any better way for us to do it than to preach and practice in our own congressional districts that it is imperative to exercise their voting privileges? You and I both know that in our great Nation every man is actually equal to every other American citizen in the booth where he casts his ballot. Certainly each man's vote is counted exactly alike. Is it not true that in our own country the folks who elect us get the sort of Government which they deserve? Where is it in the processes of our beloved Nation that the people of the Nation control its destiny if it is not at the ballot box? Is it not at the ballot box where we as American people demonstrate our ability or lack of ability to govern ourselves? Is there any closer place to preserve our ballot box freedoms than in our congressional districts? While it has been truly said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, is it not equally true that voting intelligently and eternally is also the price of liberty? I remember reading that Edmund Burke once said "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." So, it is that I desire to apply this pronouncement of this distinguished Britisher to this matter of voting and add to that the only thing necessary for losing our freedom, and to have it no longer true that ours is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is that the people in our respective congressional districts who call themselves good citizens shall increasingly stay away from the ballot box.

So, my colleagues, let us go home. Let us each go home to our respective congressional districts vigilant and vigorous and determined to spend some of our own time and money and strength and intelligence and patriotism in our own respective congressional districts by actually seeing to it that the folks in our respective congressional districts do two things:

First. Register to vote before the legal time for them to do so expires.

Second. In every practical way promote the largest possible participation at the polls of the largest possible number of voters.

This is the American way for you and I as Representatives of the people of our respective congressional district to contribute strength, security and patriotic devotion to our beloved Nation. This is one way that you and I can help sink the false and crude and dishonest atheistic Communist philosophy. This is the way we can justly and proudly magnify the privileges of being Americans.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman has suggested that everybody who is qualified should vote. Has the gentleman any suggestions as to how they should vote?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I have not.

HOUSE MILITARY OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. IKARD] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Speaker, since the beginning of World War II in 1941, the largest single share of the Federal tax dollar has been spent for our military defenses and military aid to our allies in the free world.

Since 1946, between 33 percent and 72 percent of the total Federal expenditures have been for our national defense and for military aid to our allies.

Currently, military expenditures are running at a level of approximately 70 percent of our total expenditures.

Therefore, it is obvious that if any drastic cuts in overall Federal expenditures are to be made, most of these cuts will have to be made in military expenditures. Just as obvious, however, is the vital necessity that such cuts in military expenditures eliminate only excessive waste, extravagance, and inefficiency, and that such cuts do not impair the present or future strength of our Armed Forces.

During the 83d Congress I served as a member of the House Committee on Government Operations, the House committee which is charged with the duty of studying the operation of government at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency.

During the 83d Congress, it has been my privilege to serve as a member of the Military Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from New York, Hon. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN.

The particular duty and responsibility of our Military Operations Subcommittee is to study the expenditure of Federal funds for military purposes, and to make recommendations to the Congress concerning measures which could be adopted to achieve more economy and efficiency in the field of military expenditures. Our subcommittee does not have specific legislative responsibility, but we have been granted extensive investigative authority, and our reports to the Congress have, I believe in all sincerity and modesty, been most helpful in remedying many situations where excessive and unnecessary military expenditures were formerly found.

I would like to take this opportunity, as the 83d Congress draws to a close, to present for the further information of the Members, a summary of the major activities of the Military Operations Subcommittee during this Congress.

The subcommittee has issued 11 intermediate reports to the Congress. These reports covered subcommittee activities ranging from investigations of specific programs, which pointed out irregularities in the business operations of the Government, to surveys of broad military programs.

In addition, the subcommittee has conducted several hearings in executive session concerning classified projects of the Department of Defense.

The subcommittee has been able to produce this great amount of work with, at most times, only 4 full-time professional staff members and 2 clerk-stenographers.

Some of the major accomplishments of the Military Operations Subcommittee are as follows:

SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 169)—RETENTION OF RHOADS GENERAL HOSPITAL AS A STANDBY ARMY FACILITY

The report on the retention of Rhoads General Hospital, Utica, N. Y., as a standby Army facility recommended that this hospital be retained. The subcommittee supported the Army's position in spite of some pressure to the contrary.

This hospital, which cost about \$5 million to build in World War II, could not be replaced for less than \$10 million in today's market. The subcommittee is convinced that had this facility been allowed to be demolished, it would not have been long before the Congress would have a request for the construction of a new hospital.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 857)—MILITARY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

The subcommittee's report on military supply management served to assist the Secretary of Defense to promote several programs for better logistic and financial management.

While the subcommittee is reluctant to place a dollar value on the amount of savings resulting from its hearings and report, the Department of the Army announced this year that billions of dollars would eventually be saved as a result of new financial property accounting practices and inventory controls which are being instituted. The Army program which was strongly recommended by the subcommittee, is being designed to provide accounting tools by which modern businesslike fiscal controls can be applied to Army worldwide inventories. Early in 1954, the Under Secretary of the Army expressed his appreciation to the subcommittee for having assisted the Army in this connection, and added that "without it"—the subcommittee's assistance—"the benefits of these improved accounting methods could not have been accomplished."

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics recently recounted the progress made in supply management, and generously credited the subcommittee for its support of his programs.

FIFTH INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1051)—STUDY OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENTS (PROCUREMENT)

The study of business operations in the Defense Establishment was a hard-hitting document containing case studies of ill-advised procurements.

The subcommittee discovered that the Department of the Army had procured \$45 million worth of poorly designed field-type Army overcoats with leggings attached. They were bought at a time when there were enough overcoats to outfit an army 3 or 4 times the existing strength. This exposure has contributed to pointing up the need for instituting better inventory controls and for extending stock funds to posts, camps, and stations.

This same report reveals a military purchase in 1951 and 1952 of more than 800 forklift trucks which today are, except for an extremely small number, not usable. Nearly all are reported to be in storage because no one wants them. This procurement cost the Government about \$3 million. The military departments involved have admitted to the subcommittee that this was a most unfortunate procurement. Steps are being taken to correct procurement procedures, particularly those with respect to preaward surveys. In addition, this report pointed up a basic weakness in procurement by single-service assignment.

Another part of this same report revealed that the Air Force purchased 142 miles of 9-foot expensive chain-link fence. Much is still unused. Some was even sent to bases which were not in existence. At a hearing subsequent to the subcommittee's issuance of its report, Brig. Gen. Fred J. Dau, Deputy Director of Supply and Services, Headquarters Air Materiel Command, Wright Field, United States Air Force, acknowledged publicly that this subcommittee's exposure revealed a loophole in Air Force inventory controls and accounting methods, and that corrective measures have been taken as a result of the subcommittee's hearings.

SIXTH INTERMEDIATE REPORT (HOUSE REPT. NO. 1196)—SURPLUS MILITARY PROPERTY, PART I

The report on surplus military property describes for the first time since the War Assets Administration days, the immediate and impending problem of huge stockpiles of surplus property. It has been estimated that there is as much as \$10 billion worth of surplus property in Government warehouses in the United States and overseas.

Last fall the subcommittee visited 10 military installations throughout the United States, making a first-hand observation of the character of this property, the type of personnel administering the sales, and the selling methods which were being used.

The subcommittee found that during fiscal year 1953, the Department of Defense had disposed of excess, surplus, and replacement property which originally cost the Government substantially more than \$1¼ billion. A subcommittee study revealed that overall recovery on all sales of this property—excluding sales of scrap and waste materials—averaged 6.3 percent of the original acquisition cost.

This subcommittee has criticized this low return to the Government from the sales, which in the Air Force amounted to 2.19 percent.

Since it is estimated that more than \$2 billion worth of property will be sold during the next fiscal year, it is apparent that the Government gains \$20 million for each 1-percent increase in rate of return which can be brought about by congressional "watchdog" activities.

The subcommittee does know that as a result of its investigations in the surplus property field, the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration have undertaken intensive reviews of their

programs to determine how they might be improved.

EIGHTH INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. 1216)—THE FEDERAL CATALOG PROGRAM

The subcommittee made a survey of the status, progress, and future plans for the completion of the Federal catalog program.

At present there are 14 major military supply systems, such as the Army Quartermaster Corps, the Navy's Ships Parts System, the Army engineers, the Air Force Supply System, and so forth. Each supply system names, describes, and numbers its items of supply independently of the other systems, although several systems stock identical items.

The objective of a single catalog system, therefore, is to provide a uniform language for the identification of items of supply within the Department of Defense—in order that one supply system will not be buying new material while another military supply system has large quantities of the same material rotting in warehouses or being sold as surplus, and so forth.

The subcommittee found that the Federal catalog program is sound in its objectives and that progress is being made in completing the cataloging, but that this progress had been painfully slow and that top officials in the military departments had given insufficient attention and priority to this most important program.

The subcommittee recommended that target dates for completion of various parts of the cataloging program be advanced considerably, inasmuch as many other long-needed changes in military supply management hinge upon completion of the cataloging project.

Only last week the subcommittee was most pleased to receive a report from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics stating that the target dates for completion of various parts of the cataloging program have now been so advanced.

TWELFTH INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1459)—ARMY BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS FOR PROCUREMENT OF OVERCOATS

Further investigation of the Army's hasty and needless \$45 million procurement of an ill-considered new-type overcoat with leggings in 1946 revealed that in the 4 succeeding years the Army came before Congress requesting an additional approximate \$103 million for overcoats which it did not need and did not buy.

Apparently the money appropriated was spent for other items of "clothing and equipage," but the subcommittee hopes that monetary controls now being instituted by the Army will make possible a more accurate accounting for such funds spent in the future.

SEVENTEENTH INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1674)—MILITARY PROCUREMENT OF BLOOD SHIPPING CONTAINERS

The Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y., a joint agency which purchases medical supplies for all of the military departments, in June 1952 awarded contracts for the production of 33,750 insulated blood shipping containers at a total cost of over \$1 million to a small company in New Jersey—Bailey Engineering Co., Ramsey, N. J.—which had no previous

experience in the production of this particular type of container.

Thirty thousand of these containers were to have been procured for the Federal Civil Defense Agency to be stockpiled for use in the event of atomic attack.

The company went into bankruptcy after having produced only 18,000 of the containers.

Tests conducted by the National Bureau of Standards at the request of the subcommittee revealed that the containers would not hold the temperature of bottled blood at the required cool temperature for the required time.

The subcommittee has recommended that the Agency institute more effective means for analyzing the financial and production facilities of potential contractors prior to the award of contracts, and the case has been referred to the Department of Justice for further investigation of possible fraud aspects.

EIGHTEENTH INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1881)—NAVY PROCUREMENT OF WIPING CLOTHS

The subcommittee discovered that the Navy had been accepting shipments of subspecification wiping cloths from unscrupulous contractors for many years.

The Navy purchases approximately \$3 million worth of wiping cloths annually—for wiping down machinery and gun parts, for scrubbing, for soaking up oil, and so forth—and in samples inspected by the subcommittee, rejectionable materials furnished by contractors ranged as high as 88 percent in particular shipments.

As the result of the subcommittee's recommendations, Navy inspection procedures have been changed, and the Department of Justice has been requested to take appropriate action against the contractors involved.

TWENTY-SECOND INTERMEDIATE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2573)—AIR FORCE DEVELOPMENT AND PROCUREMENT OF AN/ARC-21 AIRBORNE RADIO TRANSCEIVERS

Last month the subcommittee held hearings and issued its report concerning the Air Force's development and procurement of an advanced design, long-range, airborne, radio transmitting and receiving set.

Since 1948, the Air Force has awarded contracts approximating \$100 million for these sets, and have incurred costs of approximately \$49 million under these contracts to date.

Between 700 and 800 of the 5,743 sets ordered have been delivered, and these have been found to be so unreliable as to be of no practical use in their present state. Presently, the Air Force is using substitute equipment.

The subcommittee has recommended that appropriate Defense Department officials review this particular development and production program in the Air Force, and decide what action should be taken to prevent further possible waste of funds.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Last week the subcommittee issued its report on the organization and adminis-

tration of the military's research and development programs.

This report was based upon 12 days of hearings during which the subcommittee received 1,500 pages of testimony from 20 principal witnesses, including top Defense and Military Department officials, military and civilian scientists working at military research and development installations, and distinguished representatives of the national scientific community such as Dr. Killian of MIT and Dr. Vannevar Bush of the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

The subcommittee's report noted several shortcomings in both the organization and administration of the military research and development program, and evidence of a deepening rift between the military officials and our vital civilian scientists.

The subcommittee hopes to see improvement in this most important program in the near future.

FOLLOWUP HEARINGS

Recently, the Military Operations Subcommittee conducted a hearing rather novel in congressional experience.

It is a commonly voiced criticism that congressional committees conduct investigations, issue reports, and then fail to follow up their reports to see that remedial action is taken.

Last week the subcommittee called in representatives from the Department of Defense and the three military departments, and reviewed all of the reports issued by the subcommittee during the 83d Congress to determine what action had been taken by military officials subsequent to the receipt of the reports, and to determine what further action will be necessary to correct the underlying faults in the future.

I think this is a most valuable and effective innovation.

FAMILY-TYPE FARM

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most gratifying experiences I have had during the present session of the Congress has been the response to my address of June 23 in regard to the preservation of family-type agriculture.

The response has come from farmers, small-business men who have a growing realization of their dependence on the maintenance of family-type farming, and from agricultural economists in colleges and universities.

BENEFITS TO BE LIMITED

I urged in my address to the House that we adopt a limitation which will confine the benefits of farm price support programs and other farm aid to a reasonable family income, requiring those who exceed a family level of production to market their excess without Government support or subsidy.

Prof. John L. Fulmer, of Emory University's School of Business Administration, has written me:

I want you to know that I heartily endorse every word (of your address on Farm Programs and Family Farms). . . . You are perfectly correct in your assertion that re-

cent trends toward the large commercial farms hold serious dangers to farmers and to the country as a whole which depends on the conservation of farm population to preserve a balance in politics.

Professor Fulmer enclosed a paper which he delivered at the 20th annual meeting of the Southern Economic Association in New Orleans in 1950, discussing the effect of farm programs on southern agriculture, in which he found that "much public assistance in agriculture is designed and has the effect of giving to 'him that hath'."

Professor Fulmer quotes with approval from a study of Dr. Charles M. Hardin which found:

Thus, in the AAA (PMA) program, some 20 percent of the farmers get 60 percent of the payments. The Farm Credit Administration operates to provide favorable credit terms to commercial farmers. Marketing programs obviously favor the commercial farmers, especially those who, constituting a third of all farmers, supply some 80 percent of the commercial agricultural product.

Generally speaking, agricultural research and extension have most benefited those farmers already in better financial position than their neighbors.

E. E. Agger of the Department of Economics at Rutgers University writes that—

I read the speech with the greatest interest and complete sympathy.

He added:

For years I have contended that our American enterprise system grew up in an era of small business, and that unless we can maintain a large area within the economy for small business the system is doomed. And agriculture presents an even broader problem of far-reaching sociological significance. With that problem you have dealt in a most convincing manner in your speech.

FAVORABLE RESPONSE

I have been particularly pleased that farm people themselves across the Nation have responded, without exception, very favorably. I believe that a sampling of these letters is well worth the attention of Members of the House. They strongly support, in the moving language and experience of farm people themselves, the arguments which are advanced for fostering family-type agriculture.

Here is a letter from Moss, Mich., from Paul Siren:

It is heartening to know that someone is speaking for an old American way of life—to have a home, a few acres one can call one's own; a garden, a few fruit trees, and a few cows, chickens, pigs, etc., and in the evening sit on the porch and watch them grazing in the fields.

The trend is for Mr. Big to swallow Mr. Little Little and finally Mr. Little. I believe the trend should be reversed. That in order to be a farmer one need not be a millionaire.

There is the threat of communism if the land-hungry multitudes are to be serfs and peons. Let a man have a chance to have a home, a few acres, and a chance to make a living and he will not in despair embrace communism.

Again I thank you.

Mr. Albert N. Hume, of Brookings, S. Dak., has written me as follows:

I have read your address of June 23 in the House of Representatives about farm programs and the family farm. I am in agreement with your proposition in detail.

Am especially grateful for your statesman-like attitude in considering a vital issue in our national life. Frankly, it is encouraging to note that yourself and some others have courage and evident ability to render that standard of public service in this issue and others.

If it seems well to do so, please extend this appreciation to the honorable Congressmen from Illinois and Kansas who agreed with you. In these times of stress "keep the faith."

Alfred Gunderson, of Sturgeon Lake, Minn., writes:

I wish to render a hearty thanks for your address on the farm programs and the family farm. We appreciate your stand.

State Senator David F. James, from out in Montana, writes:

I have just read your address relative to the family-type farm. I think your thoughts are entirely correct and to the point. It is regrettable that legislation toward this end cannot be enacted, or can it?

Many of us out here are alarmed with the attitude of the Department of Agriculture acting in the role of trying to destroy our farm programs. I feel they will get a setback this fall when the votes are counted.

WONDERFUL LETTER FROM HOUSEWIFE

Finally, I want to read a splendid letter from Mrs. Roy Oeder, of Garfield, Minn., which deals in direct, human, and eloquent language with the problems of family-type farmers, their hopes and aspirations, their disappointments and their burdens.

Let me say that I appreciate such letters as Mrs. Oeder has written me immeasurably; that I have read and reread it, and several others of a similar nature, for they tell the story of the successes and failures of our democracy, of the bravery and fortitude of our citizens, in an individual, human frame of reference. Here in the Capital we deal in statistics and theories. A farm recession that dashes the hopes of a million farm families for a little comfort and a little surcease from bill collectors is translated into a curve on a piece of graph paper before it reaches us.

Mrs. Oeder's letter reverses that process and reveals simply and directly what the curve means to an individual American family struggling to raise a family in the wholesome, happy but character-building surroundings of a family farm:

I read your address, Farm Programs and the Family Farm, over once, and today I read it again. I want you to know that my morale was helped a great deal to know that there are people who understand the farm situation and are doing things to help us family farmers. We farmers aren't taken in by the talk that we are a burden on the taxpayers. I was born and raised in Minneapolis; my husband was raised in North Dakota on a farm. We understand the fact that what happens to small farmers has a great deal of bearing on what happens to cities and towns. Those people who are trying to get us so-called inefficient farmers off the land will send us into a farm depression, and in turn affect our economy, until we pull the cities down with us. I sometimes wonder what type of men they are. Has money become their god?

You were so right about corporation farming. If they want that type of farm, let them take their chances in the free market.

I listened to Billy Graham Sunday afternoon tell about juvenile delinquency. He's

been told it is almost out of hand. I have a little girl, age 5, and one of the reasons we have for sticking this thing out is the fact that it is such a good life for her. The kids here have fun, but they work, too. They are more satisfied and obey better.

We started farming in 1946 after my husband got out of the Army. Had the usual luck of a beginning farmer starting on a small capital. Bangs in our herd, well trouble, sickness, etc. We were beginning to see a little light on the horizon, when we were told there was too much surplus, etc. This farm had been rented for years, and my husband has taken the wornout land, and put it in good productive state. We have done what we could to the buildings, and had hoped to do more. Being without furnace in the cold climate, running water, bathroom, etc., we took it because we hoped for better things, but now it seems so hard to be without. It doesn't seem possible that here in these United States that a hard-working person can't have these things.

I wish you could see how the women around here work. You have no idea. They do their housework, plus a man's job, most of them. I have been ill, and being from the city, milking cows to me is something I just can't do. The women usually do that, when the men are in the field, but some do it all the time. They have chicken chores, big gardens, usually do all the decorating in the house, even carpenter work, because the men are usually too busy. Then they have their church work, take turns being leaders for 4-H, etc. Even with all this work, they seem ever so much more satisfied, than my city friends.

I'm going to ask you to do me a favor, please.

I would like to have you send your address to the people I will list on another sheet of paper. They will be in different occupations; both city and farm people.

I think your address was the best I've read, and I hope to read Mr. Shinner's paper too.

Written in all sincerity, that the future will be brighter than it looks to us right now.

Mrs. ROY OEDER.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MACK of Washington in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin.

Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. BONIN

Mr. BURDICK.

Mr. WALTER.

Mr. PRICE and to include additional matter.

Mr. MOULDER (at the request of Mr. DOYLE) in two instances and to include additional material.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include additional matter.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi and to include additional matter.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota in three instances and to include additional matter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in two instances and to include additional matter.

Mr. BUSBEY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WITHROW (at the request of Mr. O'KONSKI) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BENDER in four instances and to include additional matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan (at the request of Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota), on account of illness in family, from July 29 to August 5, 1954.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH (at the request of Mr. HESELTON) for 2 days, on account of death in family.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3344. An act to amend the mineral leasing laws and the mining laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracks of the public lands, and for other purposes; and

S. 3683. An act to amend the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on August 2, 1954, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7839. An act to aid in the provision and improvement of housing, the elimination and prevention of slums, and the conservation and development of urban communities.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 4, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1792. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Michaud Flats project, Idaho, pursuant to section 9 (a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) (H. Doc. No. 485); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

1793. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 29, 1954, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives adopted on June 24, 1953 (H. Doc. 486); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

1794. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 24, 1954, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives,

adopted on September 27, 1951. The report is limited to consideration of the immediate need of modification of the entrance channel to Corpus Christi turning basin. A final report under this authority will be submitted at a later date (H. Doc. No. 487); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with 2 illustrations.

1795. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 15, 1954, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on, and preliminary examinations and surveys of the Red River and tributaries, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, made pursuant to several congressional authorizations listed in the report (H. Doc. No. 488); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with 13 illustrations.

1796. A letter from the Secretary, Panama Canal Company, relative to a draft of a joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing and directing the performance of an agreement with the Republic of Panama regarding the relocation of the terminal facilities of the Panama Railroad in the city of Panama"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1797. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the transfer of title to certain land and the improvements thereon to the Pueblo of San Lorenzo (Pueblo of Picuris), in New Mexico, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1798. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of the activities relating to war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public as of June 30, 1954, pursuant to Public Law 763, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1799. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 244 (a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (5)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1800. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the act approved July 1, 1948 (Public Law 863), amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1801. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1802. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 244 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (1)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1803. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1804. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting new and

additional evidence in the case of Yam Lau, O300-390192, involving the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those now before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of this service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BISHOP: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2605. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 16. An act to amend the immunity provision relating to testimony given by witnesses before either House of Congress or their committees; with amendment (Rept. No. 2606). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GROSS: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. S. 361. An act to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2607). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CRUMPACKER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6616. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, entitled "Copyrights"; with amendment (Rept. No. 2608). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 563. Joint resolution relating to sales of Commodity Credit Corporation corn; with amendment (Rept. No. 2609). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 8859. A bill to convey the reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands to the city of Pawnee, Okla.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2610). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 9790. A bill to amend the act of June 30, 1948, so as to extend for 5 additional years the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain public lands in Monroe County, Mich., held under color of title; with amendment (Rept. No. 2611). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4975. A bill to prescribe a method by which the Houses of Congress and their committees may invoke the aid of the courts in compelling the testimony of witnesses; with amendment (Rept. No. 2612). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONAS of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 45. An act for the relief of Mrs. Merle Cappeller Weyel; with amendment (Rept. No. 2589). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1308. An act for the relief of Leonard Hungerford; without amendment (Rept. No. 2590). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1845. An act for the relief of Dr. Ian Yung-cheng Hu; without amendment (Rept. No. 2591). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1904. An act for the relief of Otilie Theresa Workmann; without amendment (Rept. No. 2592). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1959. An act for the relief of Mrs. Annemarie Namias; without amendment (Rept. No. 2593). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2156. An act for the relief of John Enepekides, his wife, Anna, and his son, George; without amendment (Rept. No. 2594). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2461. An act for the relief of Berta Hellmich; without amendment (Rept. No. 2595). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2618. An act for the relief of Ertogroul Osman; without amendment (Rept. No. 2596). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2798. An act for the relief of Azizollah Azordegan; without amendment (Rept. No. 2597). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2958. An act for the relief of Ida Reissmuller and Johnny Damon Eugene Reissmuller; without amendment (Rept. No. 2598). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1190. A bill for the relief of Rene Rachell Luyse Kubicek; with amendment (Rept. No. 2599). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2030. A bill for the relief of Dr. Reuben Rapaport; without amendment (Rept. No. 2600). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7362. A bill for the relief of Frederick F. Gaskin; without amendment (Rept. No. 2601). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7717. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Washburn; with amendment (Rept. No. 2602). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8261. A bill for the relief of Fay Jeannette Lee; with amendment (Rept. No. 2603). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8994. A bill for the relief of Harold C. Nelson and Dewey L. Young; without amendment (Rept. No. 2604). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. R. 10149. A bill to provide for emergency Federal financial assistance to the States and Territories in the construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities urgently needed because of overcrowding, and to encourage full and efficient use of State and local resources in meeting school construction needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 10150. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the city of Anchorage, Alaska, for recreational and other municipal purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURLESON:

H. R. 10151. A bill to authorize purchase of a portion of the bonds issued by the Brazos River Authority, an agency of the State of Texas, to finance the early development by it of the water resources of the Brazos River Basin, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CARLYLE:

H. R. 10152. A bill relating to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 10153. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 10154. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H. R. 10155. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands in the Benbrook Dam and Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners of such lands; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H. R. 10156. A bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 10157. A bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 10158. A bill to provide for the payment of fees to counsel assigned to represent indigent defendants in felony cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 10159. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 10160. A bill to provide the highest degree of safety in the protection of the public interest and in accordance with proven operational experience and tested reliability; and to promote adequate, economical, and efficient air service by carriers, without unjust discriminations, undue preferences or advantages, or unfair or destructive competitive practices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STRINGFELLOW:

H. R. Res. 580. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the procedure for amending the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. Con. Res. 267. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy relative to the contribution of atomic energy to medicine; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. Res. 695. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the Committee on Public Works on the St. Lawrence seaway; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. Res. 696. Resolution that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President grant sovereignty to the Federal Republic of Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 10161. A bill for the relief of Harry Ling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 10162. A bill for the relief of Dr. Klaus Shawar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 10163. A bill for the relief of Miquel Ulloa Reynoso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H. R. 10164. A bill for the relief of Clare F. Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 10165. A bill for the relief of Jose Domingo Quintanar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 10166. A bill for the relief of Andrew Christopher Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 10167. A bill for the relief of Elpis Eleptheria Morelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 10168. A bill for the relief of Auguste Cuccoluto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 10169. A bill for the relief of Christian Andresen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1127. By Mr. JONES of Alabama: Petition of Mrs. Travis A. Clark and others in support of the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1128. By Mr. PHILBIN: Petition of Mary E. Luscombe of Fitchburg, Mass., and others in favor of legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1129. Also, petition of Miss May O. Peterson of Fitchburg, Mass., and others, in favor of the Bryson bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1130. Also, petition of Minnie E. Macdonald, of Leominster, Mass., and others, in favor of legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1131. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Norman Baker, Miami, Fla., relative to petition of impeachment of Thomas C. Trimble, justice of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas at Little Rock with accompanying documents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

JULY 12, 1954.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive,

together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George L. Reid, Jr.	Clerk	\$5,823.00
John J. Heimbarger	Counsel	5,823.00
Francis M. LeMay	Staff consultant	5,823.00
Mabel C. Downey	Assistant clerk	5,659.74
Lydia Vacin	Staff assistant	3,424.08
Alice Klotz	do.	3,089.40
Betty Prezioso	do.	2,631.42
Arlo Hill	Clerical aid	2,213.22

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$50,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....29,458.51

Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....12,022.10

Total amount expended from June 11, 1953 to June 30, 1954.....41,480.61

Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....8,519.39

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JULY — 1954.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George Y. Harvey	The clerk	\$5,823.00
Kenneth Sprankle	The assistant clerk	5,823.00
William A. Duvall	Second assistant clerk	3,882.00
Corbal D. Orescan	Assistant clerk	5,823.00
Robert E. Lambert	do.	5,823.00
Paul M. Wilson	do.	5,823.00
Ross P. Pope	do.	5,823.00
Jay B. Howe	do.	5,823.00
Samuel W. Crosby	do.	5,048.52
Robert P. Williams	do.	5,158.68
Carson W. Culp	do.	5,054.97
Robert M. Moyer	do.	4,951.29
Frank Sanders	do.	4,813.62
Robert L. Michaels	do.	3,941.88
G. Homer Skarin	do.	3,941.88
Lawrence C. Miller	Junior assistant clerk	3,145.26
Earl C. Silsby	do.	3,065.58
Francis G. Merrill	do.	2,667.30
Samuel R. Preston	Clerk-stenographer	2,428.32
Donald R. Bridges	do.	1,616.30
Robert M. Lewis	Messenger	1,854.78
Willie Tarrant	Janitor-messenger	1,517.52
John C. Pugh	Consultant	1,216.14
Ralph W. Horton	Clerk to the majority	4,951.26
E. L. Eckloff	Clerk to the minority	4,951.26
Lawrence A. DiCenzo	Clerk-stenographer to the chairman	2,189.34
Delores Cropper	Clerk-stenographer to the ranking minority member	1,870.68
Donald G. Adams	Clerk-stenographer to subcommittee	1,824.45
Nella L. Adams	do.	2,189.34
Charles C. Andersen	do.	2,189.34
Helen F. Baden	do.	2,189.34
Robert S. Bourbon	do.	364.89
Helen C. Chapin	do.	364.89
John G. Clevenger	do.	2,189.34
Robbieburr W. Courtney	do.	1,230.63
Audrey-Jo Dolan	do.	845.82
James W. Dudley	do.	2,189.34
Julia M. Elliott	do.	2,189.34
Mary S. Francis	do.	729.78
Theodora M. Grant	do.	2,189.34

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William Albert Jackson	Clerk-stenographer to subcommittee.	\$1,094.67
Margaret D. Lane	do.	364.89
Jane T. Lumkin	do.	1,824.45
William J. Neary	do.	2,189.34
Esther N. Schweigert	do.	364.89
Margie H. Trew	do.	1,459.56
Phyllis N. Troy	do.	1,976.88
Mary A. Vaughan	do.	2,189.34
Dorothy Vitale	do.	2,189.34
Hilda C. Yeatman	do.	1,824.45

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$330,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 143,365.05
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954..... 145,784.63

Total amount expended from July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954..... 289,149.68
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954..... 40,850.32

JOHN TABER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JULY 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Harris H. Huston	Director of surveys and investigations.	\$5,823.00
George S. Green	Investigator	5,448.96
Rose Marie Wahler	Stenographer	2,253.06
Ethel P. Powers	do.	2,016.06
Dorothy Lillian Krueger	do.	790.96
Robert A. Collier	Consultant	659.75
Wilbur M. Cotton	do.	4,450.00
E. Z. Deadrich	do.	3,600.00
Harold J. DeVeau	do.	1,720.00
T. Howard Dolan	do.	4,122.05
Gerhard J. Drechsler	do.	3,204.10
Charles R. Fay	do.	800.00
Joseph B. Gromel	do.	4,350.00
Merrill M. Hammond	do.	4,586.20
George A. Horch	do.	3,200.00
John P. Kottcamp	do.	5,000.00
John F. Mahaney	do.	4,000.00
W. J. McWilliams	do.	3,350.00
William E. Morris	do.	2,820.77
George M. Norris	do.	2,250.00
Francis T. O'Donnell	do.	5,239.92
Arthur Olsen	do.	3,600.00
Thomas J. Quinn	do.	3,300.00
Walter C. Reich	do.	3,600.00
John W. Robinson	do.	3,720.44
Walter Schaefer	do.	5,850.00
James F. Tierney	do.	2,985.61
Charles H. Towns	do.	1,550.00
Alvin H. Weiss	do.	4,400.00
Robert W. Zehring	do.	5,592.45

REIMBURSEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture: David A. Curry	Editorial assistant	\$622.52
Federal Power Commission: Roger W. Harman	Investigator	278.64

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Department of the Navy: Otho W. Helm	Clerk-stenographer	\$828.25
U. S. Information Agency: William A. Robey	Editorial assistant	726.15

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$450,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 27,552.50

Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954..... 113,857.27

Total amount expended from July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954..... 141,409.77

Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954..... 308,590.23

JOHN TABER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

JULY 2, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert W. Smart	Chief counsel	\$5,823.00
John R. Blandford	Counsel	5,823.00
Charles F. Ducander	do.	5,823.00
Philip W. Kelleher	do.	5,823.00
Janice G. Angell	Clerical staff	2,810.70
L. Louise Ellis	do.	2,810.70
Elizabeth Gilmore	do.	1,139.89
Agnes H. Johnston	do.	3,065.58
Bernice Kalinowski	do.	2,810.70
H. Bailey Yeager	do.	40.53
John J. Courtney	Special counsel	5,823.00
James W. Birthright	Assistant special counsel	5,020.38
Edward T. Fogo	Investigator	4,467.42
Lloyd R. Kuhn	do.	3,734.76
Dorothy Britton	Secretary	2,348.64
Dorothea Clore	do.	2,268.96
Romer Kiess	Clerk	729.78
Adeline Tolerton	do.	936.55
	(Office of the special counsel operating under H. Res. 125 and H. R. 156, 83d Cong.)	

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$150,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 53,187.95

Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954..... 29,814.44

Total amount expended from Mar. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954..... 83,002.39
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954..... 66,997.61

DEWEY SHORT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

JULY 14, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Orman S. Fink	Technical staff director	\$5,823.00
John E. Barriere	Technical staff	5,823.00
William J. Hallahan	Clerk	5,823.00
Elsie L. Gould	Deputy clerk	4,322.04
Helen E. Long	Assistant clerk	3,145.26
Mary W. Layton	Stenographer	3,145.26

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures: None.

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JULY 6, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William N. McLeod, Jr.	Clerk	\$5,822.28
Wendell E. Cable	Assistant clerk	5,822.28
Ruth Butterworth	do.	3,607.29
Marie E. Herda	Assistant clerk (Jan. 1 to Apr. 30)	1,778.20
Wallace Schubert	Special employee (Jan. 1 to Feb. 28)	1,673.56
Margaret S. Rogers	Assistant clerk (appointed Apr. 12)	1,009.80
George R. Stewart	Professional staff	5,642.52

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$2,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 56.22

Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954..... 199.86

Total amount expended from July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954..... 256.08

Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954..... 1,743.92

SID SIMPSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

JULY 19, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive,

together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John C. Graham.....	Staff director.....	\$5,823.00
Fred G. Hussey.....	Minority staff director.....	5,823.00
Edward A. McCabe.....	General counsel.....	5,823.00
Russell C. Derrickson.....	Chief investigator.....	5,823.00
John S. Hogland 2d.....	Assistant general counsel (to Apr. 30).....	3,882.00
Ben H. Johnson.....	Investigator.....	3,762.54
Jeanne E. Thomson.....	Assistant to the staff director.....	3,001.86
Kathryn Kivett.....	Assistant to the minority staff director.....	3,001.86
Helen M. McCarthy.....	Stenographer.....	2,985.96
Marion E. Sittler.....	do.....	2,985.96

EMPLOYEES PURSUANT TO H. RES. 116 AND H. RES. 543 (H. RES. 115)

L. M. Weltmer.....	Special counsel (begin June 1, 1954).....	\$627.10
Myrtle S. Locher.....	Clerical assistant.....	1,791.00
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....		\$125,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....		12,697.10
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....		7,553.87
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....		20,250.97
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....		104,749.03

SAMUEL K. MCCONNELL, Jr.,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JULY 1, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Boyd Crawford.....	Staff administrator and committee clerk.....	\$5,823.00
Sheldon Z. Kaplan.....	Staff consultant.....	5,823.00
Roy J. Bullock.....	do.....	5,823.00
Albert C. F. Westphal.....	do.....	5,823.00
Jane Nigh.....	Staff assistant.....	3,145.25
Winifred G. Osborne.....	do.....	3,384.23
Helen C. Mattas.....	do.....	3,145.25
Myrtle M. Melvin.....	do.....	3,145.25
Helen L. Hashagen.....	do.....	3,145.25

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$75,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	18,885.22
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	3,188.86

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	22,074.08
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....	52,925.92

ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD,

Chairman.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JULY 8, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Helen M. Boyer.....	Staff director.....	\$5,734.73
J. Robert Brown.....	Research analyst.....	4,720.85
Elizabeth A. Buell.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,683.20
Patricia J. Burtner.....	do.....	2,335.36
Christine Ray Davis.....	Minority professional staff.....	5,400.58
Reuben S. Heppes.....	Clerk for research and coordination.....	2,643.40
Annabelle G. Moore.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,683.20
Martha C. Roland.....	Minority clerk.....	4,115.67
Clyde W. Smith.....	General counsel.....	5,823.00
Annabell Zue.....	Chief clerk.....	5,504.28

Funds authorized or appropriated for full committee and Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization expenditures..... \$100,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	48,860.73
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1954, inclusive.....	10,338.06
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	59,198.79
Balance unexpended as of July 1, 1954.....	40,801.21

CLARE E. HOFFMAN,

Chairman.

MILITARY OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE (COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS)

JULY 13, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Michael P. Balwan.....	Staff director.....	\$5,400.60
Paul J. Cotter.....	Chief counsel.....	5,823.00
Robert T. Morris.....	Legal assistant-investigator.....	3,264.73
James F. Eckhart.....	Investigator.....	3,001.86
Walter R. Whitver, Jr.....	Investigator (effective May 1).....	1,141.36
Sylvia L. Swartzel.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,786.80
Mary L. Vaughan.....	do.....	2,468.11

REIMBURSABLE DETAILS

Stanley T. Fisher.....	Reimbursement to SEC for period Nov. 30, 1953 to Feb. 28, 1954.....	\$1,735.12
Carey Brewer.....	Reimbursement to Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress June 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	502.70

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$115,425.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	48,040.00
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	30,979.96
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1953, to Jan. 30, 1954.....	79,019.96
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....	36,405.04

R. WALTER RIEHLMAN,

Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JULY 8, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Maurice J. Mountain.....	Staff director.....	\$5,823.00
Edward C. Kennelly.....	Counsel.....	5,366.04
Walton Woods.....	Investigator.....	4,276.44
Arthur Perlman.....	do.....	4,276.44
Wallace Parks.....	do.....	3,611.28
Athena Gianakos.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	1,104.61
Chesley Prolean.....	do.....	2,348.64
Lois M. Knudson.....	do.....	1,812.69

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$118,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	46,223.22
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	32,946.29

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	79,169.51
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....	38,830.49

CHARLES B. BROWNSON,

Chairman.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JULY 1, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jane E. Morgan.....	Clerk.....	\$2,746.98
John A. Stacy.....	Investigator (Jan. 1 to Feb. 22).....	1,358.46
Ray Ward.....	Staff director.....	5,823.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$59,625.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	20,888.39
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	11,076.01

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	31,964.40
Balance unexpended as of July 1, 1954.....	27,660.60

CECIL M. HARDEN,

Chairman.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JULY 24, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profes-

sion, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jack H. Bishop, Sr.	Investigator	\$3,118.90
Gerald Colevas	Clerk-stenographer	2,428.35
Stanley T. Fisher	Investigator	2,453.24
Elizabeth Frazer	Clerk	2,946.12
C. Niles Garrick	Investigator	4,246.02
Curtis E. Johnson	do	3,001.86
George H. Martin	do	3,051.34
Francis X. Plant	Assistant counsel	3,559.65
Nina M. Reed	Clerk-stenographer	975.18
Downey Rice	Special counsel	3,882.00
Arthur Toll	Investigator	4,246.02

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$117,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....37,818.18
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....46,417.63

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953 to June 30, 1954.....84,235.81
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....32,764.19

GEORGE H. BENDER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

JULY 1, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Marjorie Savage	Clerk	\$5,735.32
Jack W. Watson	Assistant clerk	4,951.26
Lura Cannon	Assistant clerk	3,463.92
Loretta Livingston	Assistant clerk	1,998.12

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures: None.

K. M. LeCOMPTE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

JULY 1, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
R. S. Butler	Minerals consultant	\$4,951.26
Sidney L. McFarland	Engineering consultant (employed Jan. 4, 1954).	4,868.73

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George W. Abbott	Counsel	\$4,951.26
John L. Taylor	Territories consultant	4,951.26
Orland T. Huyek	Chief clerk	4,605.66
Nancy J. Arnold	Assistant chief clerk	4,093.92
Laura Ann Moran	Minority clerk	2,985.96
Patricia Ann Murray	Clerk	2,985.96
Eve Fatznick	do	2,667.30
Beryl L. Schaum	Clerk (employed Feb. 1, 1954).	2,222.75

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$50,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....7,597.08
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....8,187.44

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....15,784.52
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....34,215.48

A. L. MILLER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

JULY 1, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Elton J. Layton	Clerk	\$5,823.00
Kenneth J. Painter	1st assistant clerk	3,264.72
Herman C. Beasley	Assistant clerk-stenographer (from Jan. 3)	2,795.19
Georgia G. Gasmann	Assistant clerk-stenographer	2,826.63
Helen A. Grickis	do	2,826.60
Roy P. Wilkinson	Assistant clerk	2,189.34
Jessamine A. Falls	Assistant clerk-stenographer (from May 24 to June 19)	316.22
Andrew Stevenson	Expert	5,823.00
Arlin E. Stockburger	Aviation and engineering consultant	5,823.00
Kurt Borchardt	Legal counsel	5,823.00
Sam G. Spal	Research specialist	5,823.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$60,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....6,547.00
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....4,170.00

Total amount expended from Mar. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....10,717.00
Balance unexpended as of.....49,283.00

CHAS. A. WOLVERTON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

JULY 15, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person em-

ployed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Bessie M. Orcutt	Chief clerk	\$5,823.00
Walter M. Besterman	Legislative assistant	5,823.00
William R. Foley	Committee counsel	5,823.00
Walter R. Lee	Legislative assistant	5,823.00
Malcolm McCartney	Committee counsel	5,823.00
Velma Smedley	Assistant chief clerk	5,823.00
Mary A. Ahern	Clerical staff (Jan. 1 to 15)	222.27
Violet T. Benn	Clerical staff	3,702.90
Anne J. Berger	do	3,702.90
Rebecca D. Bergesen	do	3,065.58
Lucille E. Brooks	do	3,702.90
Frances Christy	do	3,702.90
Mary DeMattes	Clerical staff (employed Jan. 16)	2,445.02
Helen Goldsmith	Clerical staff	3,702.90

1. Funds for preparation of United States Code, District of Columbia Code, and Revision of the Laws:

A. Preparation of new edition of United State Code (no year):
Unexpended balance Dec. 31, 1953.....\$121,616.01
Expended Jan. 1-June 30, 1954.....61,791.45

Balance, June 30, 1954.....59,824.56

B. Revision of the Laws, 1954:
Unexpended balance Dec. 31, 1953.....7,877.00
Expended Jan. 1-June 30, 1954.....7,650.21

Balance, June 30, 1954.....226.79

C. Preparation of new edition of District of Columbia Code (no year):
Unexpended balance Dec. 31, 1953.....13,504.69
Expended Jan. 1-June 30, 1954.....0.00

Balance, June 30, 1954.....13,504.69

2. Funds pursuant to H. Res. 50 (H. Res. 66):
Unexpended balance Dec. 31, 1953.....27,372.52
Expended Jan. 1-June 30, 1954.....7,624.42

Balance, June 30, 1954.....19,748.10

Employees pursuant to H. Res. 50 (H. Res. 66):
Orville R. Stewart, messenger.....1,257.66
Janet Romney, clerk (Jan. 11 to June 30).....2,142.90
Mary De Mattes, clerk (to Jan. 15).....222.27

Total.....3,622.83

CHAUNCEY W. REED,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

JULY 6, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Leonard P. Pliska	Chief clerk	\$5,124.06
Bernard J. Zinke	Counsel	5,823.00
John M. Drewry	Counsel (from Mar. 16)	3,396.74
Ruth M. Brookshire	Clerk	3,782.52
Vera A. Barker	Secretary (from Mar. 22)	1,467.01
Shirley Schwartz	Secretary (from May 1)	1,260.84
Frances P. Still	Minority clerk	3,782.52

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	18.45
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1954.....	1,960.68
Total amount expended from Aug. 3, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	1,979.13
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....	48,020.87

THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
Acting Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE JULY 13, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Frederick C. Belen.....	Chief counsel.....	\$5,823.00
Charles E. Johnson.....	Counsel.....	5,435.16
Thomas C. Raum.....	Chief clerk.....	5,020.38
John B. Price.....	Staff assistant.....	3,463.92
Luey K. Daley.....	Assistant clerk.....	3,224.94
Lillian Hopkins.....	Secretary.....	2,820.60
Ann Gould.....	Stenographer.....	2,667.30
Evelyn K. Carson.....	do.....	2,348.64

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	17,447.05
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	15,247.97
Total amount expended from Feb. 18, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	32,695.02
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....	17,304.98

EDWARD H. REES,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JULY 12, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from December 31, 1953, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert F. McConnell.....	Chief clerk and counsel.....	\$5,823.00
Charles G. Tierney.....	Counsel.....	5,823.00
Joseph H. McGann, Sr.....	Assistant clerk.....	5,823.00
Margaret R. Belter.....	Staff assistant.....	4,246.00
Violet Schumacher.....	do.....	4,246.00
Mildred Ames.....	do.....	2,587.62
Rosalie Stevens.....	Clerk-stenographer (Feb. 1 to Mar. 31).....	782.88
Dale Wade Blanton.....	Clerk-stenographer (Apr. 1 to June 30).....	1,174.32

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$30,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	17,560.03
Amount expended from Dec. 31, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	2,315.13
Total amount expended from July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	19,875.16
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....	10,124.84

GEO. A. DONDERO,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

JULY 1, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jane W. Snader.....	Assistant clerk.....	\$4,246.02
Agnes R. Hanford.....	do.....	2,731.02
C. O. Haley.....	Minority clerk.....	3,463.92

LEO E. ALLEN,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

JULY 12, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Dolores B. Anderson.....	Reporter.....	\$4,271.34
Donald T. Appell.....	Investigator.....	5,711.67
Thomas W. Beale, Sr.....	Chief clerk.....	5,823.00
Juliette P. Joray.....	Secretary to chief clerk.....	4,284.02
Robert L. Kunzig.....	Counsel.....	5,823.00
Rosella A. Purdy.....	Secretary to counsel.....	4,157.32
Raphael I. Nixon.....	Director of research (appointed to standing committee Mar. 1).....	3,882.00
Louis J. Russell.....	Chief investigator (terminated Feb. 28).....	1,941.00
Thelma I. Searce.....	Secretary to investigators.....	4,144.65
Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.....	Counsel.....	5,823.00
Anne D. Turner.....	Chief of reference section.....	4,605.66
James A. Andrews.....	Investigator.....	4,525.02
Frank Bonora.....	do.....	3,264.72
John W. Carrington.....	Assistant to the clerk.....	3,463.92
George E. Cooper.....	Investigator.....	3,985.32
Annel Cunningham.....	Information analyst.....	2,720.38
Barbara H. Edelschein.....	Switchboard operator (appointed June 1).....	351.61
Earl Fuoss.....	Investigator.....	5,158.68
Dorothea Kell Hall.....	Clerk-typist (appointed June 14).....	214.29
Jennie R. Hayes.....	Clerk-typist.....	2,375.20
Lillian E. Howard.....	Research analyst.....	3,304.56
W. Jackson Jones.....	Investigator.....	4,467.42
Larry Kerley.....	Special investigator.....	1,870.68
Helen I. Mattson.....	Research analyst.....	3,463.92
C. E. McKillips.....	Investigator.....	4,458.06
Isabel B. Nagel.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,826.60
Lorraine Nichols.....	do.....	2,866.44
Raphael I. Nixon.....	Director of research (appointed to standing committee Mar. 1).....	1,941.00

Courtney E. Owens.....	Acting chief investigator.....	5,296.92
Asselia S. Poore.....	Editor.....	3,410.80
Carolyn G. Roberts.....	Assistant chief of reference section.....	3,517.00
Rose M. Sanko.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,959.38
Leslie C. Scott.....	Research analyst.....	3,463.92
Josephine Sheetz.....	Clerk-typist.....	2,215.86

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Majorie Sirlouis.....	Secretary to counsel (appointed May 17).....	\$729.90
Gladys Slack.....	Information analyst.....	2,746.94
Riley D. Smith, Jr.....	Stock clerk.....	2,348.66
Alvin W. Stokes.....	Investigator.....	3,463.92
Ruth K. Tansill.....	Information analyst.....	2,853.18
Margaret Thomas.....	Clerk-typist (terminated Apr. 1).....	935.34
Billie Wheeler.....	Clerk-stenographer (Apr. 1 to 30; June 1 to 30).....	942.20
William A. Wheeler.....	Investigator.....	5,573.40
George C. Williams.....	do.....	4,460.17
Kathryn E. Zimmerman.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,853.18

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$575,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	267,932.76
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	142,126.82
Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	410,059.58
Balance unexpended as of July 1, 1954.....	164,940.42

HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

JULY 6, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Karl Standish.....	Chief clerk.....	\$5,823.00
Casey M. Jones.....	Professional aid.....	5,823.00
Harold A. L. Lawrence.....	do.....	5,823.00
Oliver E. Meadows.....	do.....	5,823.00
Edwin B. Patterson.....	Counsel.....	5,823.00
Paul K. Jones.....	Assistant clerk.....	4,951.26
Alice V. Matthews.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	3,048.65
Frances Montanye.....	do.....	3,048.65
Ida Rowan.....	Administrative assistant.....	5,823.00
George J. Turner.....	Assistant clerk.....	3,185.07
Helen Wright.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,826.60

¹ Paid from special funds authorized to the committee for an inspection of the Veterans' Administration (H. Res. 34, approved Mar. 4, 1953).

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	10,547.27
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....	6,077.02
Total amount expended from Mar. 5, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....	16,624.29
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....	33,375.71

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

JUNE 30, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profes-

sion, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Russell E. Train	Clerk (C)	\$5,823.00
Thomas A. Martin	Professional assistant (P)	5,158.68
Richard M. Furlaud	do	5,538.87
Karl T. Schlotterbeck	do	5,823.00
Leo H. Irwin	Minority adviser (P)	5,823.00
Susan Alice Taylor	Staff assistant	3,671.01
Frances C. Russell	do	3,623.22
June A. Kendall	do	3,029.76
Anne Gorden	do	3,005.85
Virginia M. Butler	do	3,005.85
Grace Good	Staff assistant (from June 1)	517.57
Irene Wade	do	463.13
Hughlon Greene	Messenger	1,934.40
Walter B. Little	do	1,934.40

DANIEL A. REED,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
JULY 3, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Carl E. Davis	Staff director	\$4,423.84
David E. White	Chief investigator	3,862.20
L. V. Monzel	Research analyst	3,782.55
Melvin M. Miller	Counsel	2,746.95
Richard L. Griffith	Investigator	1,558.90
Jane M. Deem	Clerk	3,065.58
Elizabeth H. Feltman	Clerical assistant	2,825.60
Elva W. Bell	do	2,667.30
Virginia Hell	do	2,519.11

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$135,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....61,357.84

Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....31,285.05

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....92,642.89

Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....42,357.11

WILLIAM S. HILL,
Chairman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS
JULY 15, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profes-

sion, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Casey, Kathryn	Legal analyst	\$3,611.28
De Huszar, George B.	Special expert	2,008.95
Dodd, Norman	Research director	5,573.40
Ettinger, Karl E.	Research assistant	2,100.18
Koch, Arnold T.	Associate counsel	5,037.66
Kuhns, William C.	Research assistant	2,051.33
Lake, Elynn	do	2,268.99
Lauren, Lee D.	do	4,151.82
Loneragan, Lucy W.	do	2,826.60
McNiece, Thomas M.	Assistant research director	4,501.98
Marshall, John, Jr.	Chief clerk	3,017.82
Miller, Carolyn A.	Assistant clerk	2,472.56
Pickett, Virginia	do	2,356.62
Wormser, Rene A.	General counsel	5,823.00
Cox, Mildred	Assistant clerk	2,089.98
Van Wyck, Kathleen	Research assistant	230.87
Deakins, Mabel R.	Secretary	1,353.43
Corbin, Mary	Typist	628.44
Wesson, Jane	Assistant clerk	654.72
Kent, Elizabeth	do	348.96

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$115,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....25,587.53

Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954.....63,506.33

Total amount expended from Sept. 15, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....89,093.89

Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954.....25,906.11

B. CARROLL REECE,
Chairman.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

An Amendment to Article V of the Constitution of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1954

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, on July 26 the highly respected gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED], chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and I introduced House Joint Resolutions 568 and 569, respectively.

The resolutions are identical. They propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide procedure for proposing amendments to the Constitution by the States and to make secure in the States their power to amend the Constitution.

The remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] made in connection with the introduction of House Joint Resolution 568, appear in the RECORD of that date on page 11484, and include an explanation of the new procedure for the proposal of amendments by the States and the text of the amendment. Under leave to extend my remarks, I desire to add brief observations.

As was pointed out by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED], it was not in-

tended that these resolutions be acted upon by this Congress as they will again be introduced in the early part of the 1st session of the 84th Congress. Meanwhile, the proposed amendment may be studied by the Members, as also by the members of the State legislatures and the attorneys general of the several States, by State and national bar associations and citizens organizations, and by the people generally.

It is the desire of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] and myself, that the resolutions be regarded as a joint introduction as, if House rules had permitted, we would have joined in the introduction of a single resolution. The purpose of having the introduction so regarded is to establish for the legislative course of this amendment its fundamental nonpartisan character, and to recognize and preserve its nonpartisan origin later mentioned in my remarks.

Research during recent years appears to disclose that the practical operation of the power of the States to propose amendments may have been rendered uncertain as an indirect result of judicial decisions in other areas and changes in legal aspects occurring over the years since the adoption of the Constitution. This development has been gradual and generally unobserved. It is not the time in the closing days of the Congress to enlarge into a discussion of this, which can better be done during the 84th Congress when the resolutions are being considered.

The proposed amendment is designed to overcome such adverse effect by providing clear procedure for the proposal of amendments by the States.

The development mentioned has been brought to attention by the Committee for the Preservation of State and Local Government, a nonpartisan, nonprofit, citizens' educational organization incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with offices at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.

Author of the proposed amendment is John B. Ebinger, Esq., of Klamath Falls, Oreg., a member of the Oregon bar and a former member of its board of governors, whose original research was made some years ago and who, in January 1953, formed the above-named organization and is its executive director. He is referred to by the Honorable Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, as "an Oregon attorney of substance, who has developed an amendment to the Constitution which seems to me to have real value."

It is appropriate to note that in their 1953 sessions the legislatures of three States have already considered and adopted resolutions looking toward this amendment, namely, South Dakota, Illinois, and Alabama, in the order named.

It is hoped that throughout the process of the proposal and ratification of this amendment it may be kept free from partisan politics so that all who will may